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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO 272 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

FLT.-LT. BINLEY DIES IN HOSPITAL

Tragic Air Crash In Bombay Suburb

"Cursed 'Plane" Gets Out Of Control During Stunt Flight

EYE-WITNESS' STORY

Flight-Lieutenant F. W. Binley, Pilot and Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club, died on Sunday evening, as a result of injuries he received in a crash the same morning, following stunt flying.

Companion Injured

His companion, Mr. C. W. Ring, a member of the Flying Club, was also severely injured, and the moth plane in which they were flying, was completely wrecked.

First Air Tragedy

The crash which occurred at Khar (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) almost in the heart of the Suburbs, marks the first tragedy in the history of the Bombay Flying Club.

Big Gap

It would be difficult for the Bombay Flying Club to fill the gap created by the death of one, whose vast experience and ability were an asset to the Club, and the cause of flying in Bombay.

Death Keenly Felt

The tragedy is the more keenly felt, because after the termination of the historic flight through several countries on the Continent, he crashed with fatal results in an apparently harmless practice of stunt-flying.

AERO CLUB MEMBER IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Soaring at a height of nearly 2,000 to 3,000 feet somewhere near the suburb of Khar, Flight-Lieutenant Binley and his companion, Mr. C. W. Ring, were both flying in the Moth aeroplane VT-ABB belonging to the Bombay Flying Club and were practising spins.

The first time when the machine got into a spin, they were able to get out of it and again the machine resumed its normal flying position.

Drifting towards the East from South, they again manoeuvred the machine into a second spin.

At this stage, it is stated, the engine developed some trouble, the exact nature of which is not known, and the machine got out of control.

THE CRASH

In an open space, on the 1st Road, Laxminagar, Khar, just 20 or 30 yards away from the buildings of the Dhruv Colony, the machine crashed after nose-diving and the propeller got itself dug a few feet into the earth. The machine then settled down sligtly, tilted towards the left and the two occupants of the plane were in a completely dazed condition and were, with considerable difficulty, removed from the cock-pit and were profusely bleeding. They were rushed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where internal injuries were suspected after medical examination.

The accident occurred at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

At about noon, Mr. C. M. Eastley, the Chairman of the Flying Club, visited the two patients, along with Dr. T. C. Shah.

BINLEY SUCCUMBS

At about 3 p.m. Flt.-Lt. Binley fell in a coma and in an hour became unconscious. His condition gradually deteriorated and at about 7-30 in the evening he succumbed to the injuries.

His injuries included a severe gash over the skull on account of which internal haemorrhage was suspected, a compound facture of the right skull which got entangled in the front seat of the plane, a severe cut on the upper lip, a complete dislocation of the right wrist and cuts and abrasions all over the body and a black right eye.

RING NOT OUT OF DANGER

Mr. C. W. Ring had a very severe cut across the left side of the forehead and the face and his whole body was torn with cuts and deep bruises spread all over. He complained of pain in the chest and the abdomen and his condition, too, is considered to be not out of danger.

It is stated that spins or tail-spins constitute the most risky feature in aviation and they are a constant danger to be reckoned with when flying a 'plane.

DANGER IN SPIN

Inexperienced fliers would soon set their machines developing a tail-spin, it is stated, by trying to rise in great hurry even before the machine develops sufficient speed. Then there is a tendency for the tail which is the lighter part of the machine to go up keeping the nose down and the machine begins to spin about like a top.

As a result of such a spin, the eye-balls of the occupants of the plane, are set rolling and a violent reeling sensation in the head is created. The persons thus are subjected to a temporary giddiness and if they are unable to get out of the tail-spin and resume normal flying instantaneously, the momentary giddiness soon brings about unconsciousness and the pilot thus loses control of the machine, which comes down spinning and the usual crash on such occasions is the nose-dive.

FRESH PLAN FOILED.

It is stated that spinning forms a formidable part of one's flying experience and there are very few pilots who can successfully recover from a prolonged spin.

It is surmised that in the Khar crash tragedy, the pilot and his companion were unable to recover from the spin, and soon they fell victims to giddiness resulting in the tragic crash.

It is revealed that Flight-Lieutenant Binley had already a

(Continued on page 7.)

Sir George Stanley, ex-Governor of Madras and Lady Stanley left India by Saturday's mail steamer.

CONGRESS WINS AGAIN

Prof. Ranga Defeats Rival Candidate By Big Majority

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Information has been received here from Nellore that Mr. N. G. Ranga (Congress) has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly from the Guntur-cum-Nellore Non-Mahomedan Constituency by a majority of about 9000 votes defeating Rao Bahadur Ramayya Choudhury.—A.P.

KIDWAI'S TIP TO ANSARI

Congress Demonstration When Viceroy Speaks

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, the U.P. Congress Leader, who was on a visit to Allahabad, in a letter to Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, makes the suggestion that when settling the policy to be followed in the Legislative Assembly the Board should

"consider the advisability of demonstrating the feelings at the continued confinement in jail of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen, and this, Mr. Kidwai suggests, may be done when the Viceroy addresses the Central Legislature, by either Congress Members leaving before the speech or the Leader of the Party rising and expressing their sentiments.—A.P.

HE TALKS OF PEACE AND DROPS DOWN DEAD

Tragic Scene In Anti-War Meeting In Australia

(Special Cable)

SYDNEY, Nov. 18.

Kisch the exiled German Literatour, who unexpectedly attended the anti-war meeting to-day delivered his address sitting.

A second sensation was caused when the octogenarian Reverend Rivett at end of his pacifist speech suddenly cried: "I am finished. Time is up" and collapsed and died.

Sir Malcolm Back At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, returned here to-day after two weeks, during which he visited Benares and Allahabad, and attended the Agra University Convocation.—A.P.

FAMILY OF FIVE KILLED

Military Police Shoot Shan Outlaws In Combing Border

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

It is reported that a Shan outlaw family of five including two women were killed in the hills in the vicinity of Yamethin when a shooting affray occurred between the Military Police and a party of outlaws.

It is stated that the Military Police were combing the Shan states border in search of the outlaws when the latter opened fire on them and the police replied with the above casualties.

The police also seized 20 rounds of ammunition and two guns, one of which is stated to be a weapon which had been stolen from the Police Sub-Inspector.

The bodies were removed to hospital.—A.P.

CONGRESS M. L. A.'s

The following is a list of the Congress candidates who have been returned unopposed or otherwise to the Assembly:—

UNITED PROVINCES

Munshi-Iswar Saran (Gorakhpur-cum-Benares).

Dr. Bhagwan Das (Seven Cities).
Ch. Raghubir Singh (Meerut).
Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Rohilkhand and Kumaon).
Sardar Jogendra Singh.
Mr. Sri Prakash.
Mr. Mohanlal Saxena.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Seth Sheo Das Daga (Landholders' constituency).
Mr. M. V. Abhyankar.

BIHAR

Mr. Deep Narayan Singh.
Babu Ripin Bihari Varma.
Mr. Satyanarain Singh.

ASSAM

Mr. N. C. Bardoloi.
Mr. Basant Kumar Das.

MADRAS.

Mr. S. Satyamurti.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetty.
Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja.
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
Mr. Samuel Aaron.
Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Prof. N. G. Ranga.

N.W.F.

Dr. Khan Sahib.

PUNJAB

Lala Shamlal.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY"?

Move Afoot To Table Resolution In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

The political correspondent of the "Hitawada" says that following the arrest of Mr. Sil, Secretary of the Jubbulpore Municipality and removal of Mr. D. P. Mishra, the President of the Municipality from office, a move is afoot to table a resolution of no confidence in the Ministry consisting of Hon. B. G. Khaparde and R. B. K. S. Nayadu.

Mr. K. P. Pande, M.L.C. is reported to be enlisting support to the motion and if he succeeds in winning over the members representing the Hindi districts of C.P. he will move the motion when the Council meets in January next.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

GRAN CHACO DISPUTE.

GENEVA, Nov. 18.

The League Committee's Report to the Assembly on the Gran Chaco dispute resembles in outline the Lytton Report on Manchukuo, though it is generally held that its recommendations show appreciable improvement on them owing to the experience gained in connection with the Far-Eastern dispute.

The fixation of time-limits for the various Committees is new and the odds are slightly in favour of the belligerents accepting the Report to be submitted to the approval of the Assembly on Tuesday.

The recommendations point out that neither party to the dispute fulfilled its obligations under Article XII of the Covenant, but the acceptance of the recommendations would reconcile this breach of Government. The recommendations must be accepted by both the parties in their entirety.

Full publication of the Report amends the details given yesterday as follows:—

A Neutral Supervisory Committee of six is proposed to enforce cessation of hostilities and create a neutral zone, behind which neither side is to construct fortifications or bring any further supplies of war material.

Within a month of these measures peace treaty negotiations shall be conducted at the Buenos Aires Conference with a two-month time-limit.

The Report, while approving of the action of certain members of the League in respect of the arms embargo, suggests that if one party accepts the Assembly's recommendations and the other does not then the embargo may be raised in respect of the country which accepted the recommendations.—Reuter.

TRAINING OF NAZI JOURNALISTS

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

Sixteen thousand sterling has been set aside for the training of young journalists along Nazi lines, stated Dr. Goebbels at the first annual Convention of the German press which sent a telegram to Hitler reporting "German press is now the dependable instrument of the national socialist State."

CARDINAL GASPARRI SERIOUS

(Special Cable)

ROME, Nov. 18

Cardinal Gasparri mentioned yesterday who received extreme-unction is stated to be dying. The Cardinal was the Under-Secretary of State to three Popes and one of the greatest authorities on the Catholic Church law codification which he, with two other Commissioners, took fourteen years to accomplish.

South Africa & Empire Of "Big Stick"

"FUSION" MYTH EXPLODED

Indo-Phobia Still Rampant Despite India's Agent's Pro-White Reports

(From Our Own Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG: (By Mail).

It is very doubtful whether genuine fusion will ever be in the Union of South Africa. The enthusiasm with which it was received when the idea was first mooted by General Hertzog and General Smuts is waning.

New parties have sprung up to fight the fusion which, according to its opponents, is merely a camouflage to maintain the authority of the two Generals over the country.

There has been a split in both the parties on the issue of South Africa's status in the Empire. The rebel section of the Nationalist Party maintains:—

That the Union has been bound down to the Empire against the wishes of the people.

That South Africa's right to neutrality in war is lost, and that General Hertzog has betrayed the country by yielding to "Hoggenheimer" or the capitalistic influences.

The split among the followers of the Smuts party is due to the rather surprising apprehension that the King has been deprived of his powers by the Status Act, and that the solidarity of the Empire is at stake in the Union.

OPEN SECRET.

It is an open secret that General Hertzog has been unsuccessful in convincing the Nationalists of the sovereign independence of South Africa and General Smuts has failed to convince a considerable section of the Englishmen that the solidarity of the Empire is not at stake. Consequently, there have been stormy scenes at meetings held by the leaders of either party. They have only been able to show their face and declare satisfaction by the co-ordinated efforts of the two parties together.

EMPIRE OF "BIG STICK."

South African Party Fusion leaders have spared no efforts to bring to the notice of the people that there has been no difference between Dominion Status and Sovereign Independence. Speaking at a local meeting where he received a vote of confidence, Mr. J.H. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Interior, reviewed the evolution of the Empire in the following words:

"The first British Empire was "The Empire of the Big Stick." It failed in the American War of Independence. In the second British Empire a measure of control was still vested in the Imperial Parliament. The Big Stick was there still, but was hidden in the cupboard. Finally in the course of evolution, we have arrived at the third Empire, based on the conception of free and equal partnership in a great commonwealth. The "Big Stick" has been broken up, and Great Britain has accepted the new conception which bases co-operation not on force but on freedom."

As far as India is concerned, I think that the new conception based on freedom and co-operation has not been accepted, and India is under the "Second British Empire with the Big Stick still hidden in the cupboard."

INDIAN EXHIBITS.

Thanks to the initiative of the Agent-General for India in the Union, fine Indian exhibits have been displayed at an international exhibition of art and beauty at the Johannesburg City Hall. India occupied the corridor on the right side of the Hall and exhibits contained some magnificent examples of Indian furniture, brassware, jewellery, sweets and medicine. Altogether 14 Nations have been represented, and the value of the objects displayed is more than £60,000. Tributes have been universal for the excellence and attractive features of the Indian exhibits. Mr. Hofmeyr, the Minister of Interior, who opened it, made a special reference to the Indian section. The attraction was all the more through the inclusion of the world tourist Poona juggler, Wali Adam.

INDO-PHOBIA.

Although India's Agent advertizes the change of heart on the side of the Europeans in his recent report, there has been very little evidence of the genuine change in the "white" mentality towards the Indian. The municipalities throughout the province of Natal and Transvaal have been antagonistic, and have been agitating for the segregation of the Indian community. Licences are refused daily and boycott of Indian trade is advocated by combined organisations at some centres. The agitation is virulent in rural districts. They declare that the last white trader will be driven out of existence in ten years' time.

DISGRACEFUL ANOMALY.

The eyes of the whole Indian community are focussed on the Report of the Asiatic Land Tenure Commission, which will be out shortly. But unfortunately for the Indians, the Agent, Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh will be away in India then, and the new Agent will not shoulder any responsibility for its consequences. It is a disgrace that such an anomaly should be allowed to exist. Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh always pointed to his predecessors for the legislations passed before his arrival in this country. Now when the Report is to be out and the fruits of his efforts will be put to test, he is leaving. His successor should not, under the circumstances, be blamed if he points to him for the deprivation of Indian rights as a result of the Report. Such attitude should be strongly deprecated and the Government of India and the people should see that the Agents should not be allowed to retire before the end of their period.

Although the report is not out, the Indians residing in the local Fordsburg area, have been notified to quit the area under the pretext of title deeds and Gold areas.

ONE LAKH FOR GIRL GUIDES.

The Baroda Girl Guides whose triumphant tour in South Africa is coming to an end will sail for India from Beira on November 25. The contributions to their Institution at Baroda will total over one lac of rupees.

LIKE ANY OTHER GREAT POWER.

Speaking at the local International Club, the Japanese Consul

(Continued on page 7.)

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Experieneed Process Engraver wanted at Madras European Printers. Full knowledge of studio work essential. Apply stating age, experience and salary required, to Box No. 3264, "Bombay Chronicle."

European Firm desiring to start business in imported paper requires experienced and capable salesman with good bazar connections. Apply Box No. 9212, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A Lady Graduate to coach two girls for Matric all subjects and other for primary classes Apply stating minimum pay acceptable to Rai Bahadur Raj Ratna Jagan Nath Bhandari, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar (P. O.), A. P. Railway. (9211).

Wanted Thoroughly Experienced Salesmen with very good influence in Bazaars for various import lines on indent basis on commission as well as working Partners for a new Export Import Office backed with sufficient finances. Apply Box No. 3263, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted—A Cloth Salesman For A Cotton Mill in Calcutta. Only experienced men need apply stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 9199, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Organisers for Northern and Southern Divisions of Bombay Presidency. Liberal Pay and Commission on guaranteed business. Apply to the Federal India Assurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (3229).

Required Immediately—An Assistant Professor of French. Only M.A.'s. capable of teaching English also, need apply. Salary Rs. 100—10—150. Service pensionable, when permanently appointed. Apply sharp with testimonials to:—The Principal, Bahauddin College, Junagadh (Kathiawar). (9200).

Wanted two candidates for Service Guarantee course, Prospectus on two anna stamp Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (3255).

Read Wisely—Make Money At Home in spare time. Particulars Free. Newco Service, Sunav (Via Anand). (3247).

Wanted 10 Expert representatives Pay Rs. 35/-, plus business commissions. House rent extra. Future prospect good. Apply:—J. D. & Co., P. O. Box No. 10005, Calcutta. (R 3240).

M. T. B. College, Surat—Applications are invited for the temporary post of a Lecturer in Sanskrit at the M.T.B. College, Surat. None but those who have secured at least High Second Class with Sanskrit at the M.A. need apply. The selected candidate will have to join duty immediately and the appointment will be till the end of March 1935. Applications with testimonials, stating qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary expected should reach the Principal, not later than 26th November. (9192).

Wanted—A Packing and Invoice Clerk, knowing Typewriting for Post Parcel Business. Age not above 25 years. Apply Box No. 3234, "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

A few Excellent Rooms still available in newly oil-painted "Dias Buildings" and "Petorlina Villa" most conveniently situated at Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station—best locality. Electric lighting, Gas for cooking if required, all modern conveniences. Rents moderate. Apply at premises or to A.R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9193).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Twelve Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Hundred-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3193)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Co.	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavavam, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla Wardha-Castle Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

93. SPECIALISTS.

Insanity, Hysteria, Neurasthenia, Nervousness, treated up-country Direct supervision of Mental Specialist. Charges moderate Patients watched by own servants Apply box No. 3256, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Washing Factory Machines: Slightly used, washers, water-extractor, polishers, mangles, etc Dealers and purchasers ask: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura Street, Muzaffarnagar U. P. (2756)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Consult Prof. Raval—Surprising hidden power. Occulist or Psychologist for all matters concerning yourself. Charges Re. 1. Empire Building, Bori Bunder, Room No 47, Bombay. (3265).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1934 which commenced on the 10th September, 1934, has this day been DISSOLVED.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th November, 1934.
9212

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients SHAMRAO RAMCHANDRA VAIDYA, DATTARAM JANARDHAN MHATRE and SADASHIV PANDURANG DURVE have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Eugene Miranda, Robert Miranda and William Miranda the proving executors of the last Will and Testament of Paul Miranda deceased.

ALL persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar at the Junction of the proposed forty feet Cross Road off Lady Jamshedji Road and the proposed twenty feet Cross Road, off Gokhale Road North, without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 850 square yards or thereabouts the actual area to be fixed on measurement which forms rt of two larger pieces of land which two larger pieces are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 1435 and 1426 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 289 and 294 of Mahim Division and which said two larger plots of land are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4222 and 4224 and Street Nos. 583 and 585 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the proposed twenty feet Cross Road off Gokhale Road North, on or towards the East by the proposed forty feet Cross Road off Lady Jamshedji Road, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendors agreed to be sold to Vasudeo Vishnu Kirtane and on or towards the West by the proposed fifteen feet passage.

Dated this 16th day of November 1934.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9205

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.	Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	328 of 1930	Moses Isaac Moses.	First dividend.
2.	850 of 1930	Kisonlal Ramchandra Mundra alias Kisonlal Mundra.	Do.
3	872 of 1930	Raymond Vincent D'Costa.	Do.
4.	834 of 1931	Ishwarlal Manekial Danawala. Proprietor of the Arya Subodh Natak Samaj.	Do.
5.	662 of 1930	Kersasp Dorabji Panveliwala.	First & final dividend.
6.	772 of 1930	Ramashanker Chandulal Dutt alias Chowdhari.	Do.
7.	832 of 1930	Padamsey Bhanji Sha & Anr. traded as Hirji Bhanji & Co.	Do.
8.	845 of 1930	Tarmahomed Haji Dada who traded in partnership with Haji Hassam Kassam Memon under the name of Adimahomed Haji Hasham & Co.	Do.
9.	87 of 1931	James Edwin Judge.	Do.
10.	164 of 1931	Gurgnuel Alexander Dubois.	Do.
11.	237 of 1931	Janmahomed Haji Jacob Memon	Do.
12.	410 of 1931	Ernest Astly Reville.	Do.
13.	623 of 1931	Marrie Anacharsis Pitchen.	Do.
14.	874 of 1931	Donald Poyuts Swinden.	Do.
15.	1635 of 1926	Madhavrao Shivram.	Second and final dividend.
16.	647 of 1928	Alibhoy Tyebali Chawalwala.	Do.
17	789 of 1928	Mahadeo Tatoba Prabhu traded as Mahadeo Tatoba & Co.	Do.
18.	1093 of 1928	Noormahomed Haji Juma & Co.	Third & final dividend.
19.	549 of 1922	Raymond Luis D'Silva.	Fourth & final dividend.
20.	502) 251) of 1930 258)	Madhavlal Bhawanishanker Pandya & Ors. traded as the Bombay Tea Depot.	Preferential distribution only.
21.	597 of 1930	Jethmal Magniram & Ors traded as Messrs. Magniram Khushal & Co	Do.
22	781 of 1930	Ebrahimji Mumanji & Another, traded as N Ebrahimji & Co.	Do.

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 17th day of November, 1934.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay
9209

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT:—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice that the Fifth Sessions of 1934 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of November, 1934, at 10-45 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction. (For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" Part II, dated 25th October, 1934, at page 2242). Dated this 26th day of Oct. 1934.

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA.
Sheriff of Bombay.
9117

Public Notices

NOTIFICATION.

No. 6726|M. V. of 1934.

WHEREAS the present "W" series of Bombay Motor Vehicles registration numbers is about to be completed it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the letter "T" shall be used to indicate "Bombay" and shall be prefixed to motor vehicles numbers when the new series is commenced.

(Sd.) W. R. G. SMITH.
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15-11-1934.
9210

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED, UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1934, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

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As It Strikes An Indian

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Analyses Tendencies In Modern European Literature

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

"It is in the analysis of difficulties overcome, it is in the analysis of the handicaps surmounted that the greatness of a man consists and not so much in what may be falsely termed the outer success. That is the line of biography that is attempted now and that is one of the main lines and main tendency of European literature to-day", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in the course of an interesting discourse on "European Literature as it strikes an Indian" at the Arts College with Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Dewan, in the Chair.

The lecturer pointed out that until the middle of what was called the Victorian Era, the aim or the object of the biographer was to narrate the geneological table of the hero and pay a few compliments to his father and mother as a prelude to a generally eulogistic account. This has now been changed. It was Lytton Stratchey who set the ball rolling He first attacked the blessed Queen Victoria in a biography in which that great woman's unlovelinesses were mercilessly portrayed, although he also hinted at her great dignity and lofty patriotism and untiring zeal for work.

NEW SCHOOL OF BIOGRAPHY.

Lytton Strachey analysed with ruthlessness and it may be, with mischievous glee, the little shortcomings of her uncle's, found out that it was a bad ancestry with which Queen Victoria was cursed, that she was very badly educated, that she practically knew little and that even where she was ignorant she was obstinate; and so the analysis went on from epigram to epigram and we came to the great secular conflict between Disraeli and Gladstone.

Lytton Strachey was the founder of a new school of biography. Sir C. P. added that he laid some stress upon this, because this school of biography had come to stay, and it was one of the prominent tendencies of the present day.

EMIL LUDWIG'S METHOD.

Present-day fiction was also characterised by similar qualities of dissection and morbid analysis and freedom from convention and restraint. Russia, France and America have contributed largely to this result. He commended to his hearers the brilliant productions of Emil Ludwig, the German who has written on Napoleon, Bismark, William the Second and the leaders of Europe, including Mussolini. His method of biography was that of a very polished and very brilliant writer, full of paradoxes, sparkling with bon mots and packed with learning, accurate withal, which Lytton Strachey was not, but nevertheless determined to see the wart as much as the face.

KEMAL PASHA'S GLORY.

Proceeding the lecturer indicated certain finely produced books. Quite recently there had appeared a book called "The Grey Wolf", which was a biography of Mustapha Kamal Pasha, the greatest man alive to-day beyond questions with the possible exceptions of Mussolini and that was a book which all of them must read analyse and understand especially those who were politically-minded. Kemal Pasha's glory was that, begirt by watchful and vengeful enemies at one time—France, Germany, Italy and Russia too—he, with an absolutely an impoverished country at his back, famine-stricken, without arms, re-created the spirit of Turkey and made himself the equal of the great powers and to-day it was considered a privilege to invite Turkey to the League of Nations and Turkey had not got to barter at the doors and be regarded as the sickman of Europe.

TENDENCIES IN DRAMA.

"Now then there are many books written on this line recently; and similarly in the case of the drama. Let us review the history of European Drama after 1850 or thereabouts. The drama was in essence historical in the sense of the old type of history, either of a historical personnage or the history of a soul generally face to face with great crises of an outward character. These dramatists portrayed heroes and heroines face to face with great crises, historical crises or crises of outward circumstance, and they faced them and other encountered and overcame them or were overcome by them.

But the modern drama is not that. The modern European drama does not deal so much with outward events—there are exceptions of course.

Generally speaking, the latter day drama is concerned with what may be called social failures, the little pettinesses, the small triumphs and the insignificant daily life of man and woman beneath which and behind which insignificance lie the seeds of tragedy and high comedy.

Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man" you may have heard of. The point of Bernard Shaw's play is this—that we are all apt to imagine that when a soldier comes in his red and blue uniform and struts about the stage, he is a brave and wonderful man. Whatever else the war did, it taught the people of the world that the soldier is as great a coward as you or I that he is pushed into the war by great psychological forces which cannot retreat or advance and therefore he has to display certain qualities. That is the theme of "Arms and the Man."

MIRRORING OF PEACE WITHIN.

The lecturer said whether in drama or in biography or any other line of literary work one of the predominant tendencies of European literature to-day is this method of pitiless and absolutely correct analysis. Those of us who are acquainted with the poetry of the old days may sometimes be shocked by what is called poetry to-day. To-day the object and aim of the poet is to go deeper and extract the ore from much deeper mines than were in existence at one time.

"Let us hope that as has happened more than once in the history of literature, as has happened soon after the restoration period in England, as has happened in France, in Spain and other countries so likewise the world will perhaps realise itself and arrive at that position which was the heritage of literature in the past namely to act as an embodiment and mirroring of that peace within, which is a reflection of the peace without."

GIRL'S HARIKIRTAN

Padmavati Gets Gold Medal For Performance

Under the auspices of the G. S. Recreation Club, Matunga, a Harikatha Kirtan" was organised on Saturday night at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

The hall was packed to overflowing and Miss Padmavati Devi, Puthur, aged 10, picked out the "puranic" story of "Anasuya" for her theme.

The actions and delivery of the young girl, her narration of the story, illustrating how the unseen forces of the terrestrial agencies, established the supremacy over the divine, in direct contract to the distinct signs of slavery of the people of this country to the Western modes and methods of dress and style kept the South Indian residents till late at night.

Most of all the "Kanda" songs were much appreciated and applauded by the audience.

After Mr. Srinivas Pai's felicitous remarks on behalf of the audience, a gold medal was awarded to the 'Kirtana' performer.

The gathering, then, dispersed.

Six London Electricity Supply Companies with a total of £10,000,000 have set up a Committee to co-ordinate the distribution of Central London's electricity. By such co-operation, it is hoped ultimately to reduce the charges to the consumer and make them uniform. All companies will have a common voltage and big mechanical charges will be required.

ARTIFICIAL SUNSET!

Interesting Sights At Science Exhibition

Can a piece of ice light a lamp? Can a flame sing?

These will be some of the extraordinary questions which will be answered to the satisfaction of visitors at the Science Exhibition which will be held next December in aid of the Bombay Hospitals. The Royal Institute of Science is making all arrangements.

Some of the exhibits which will be displayed are believed to be rare specimens such as fossils of plants which existed thousands of years ago.

CHEMICAL TEA AND MILK.

Visitors will see what wonders chemistry can perform. There will be chemical tea and chemical milk, but these however will not reduce the price of the genuine article. This compound of milk and tea will be like the real thing, but it will not be drinkable.

Artificial sunset, volcano in eruption, and chemically produced glow-worms will be other sights.

A 'Blushing Maiden' whose cheeks will be suffused with rose at the approach of 'amourous' visitors will be a further delight.

There is a specially devised instrument to record the temperature of a leaf, and another to register the growth of protoplasm in plants. There will be a demonstration of plant reproduction and how desert plants store water for the maintaining of life through long periods of drought.

The most useful part of the exhibition however will be a demonstration of how fruit preserves can be made and what wonderful things can be turned out of the black thing called coal.—A. P.

Mosley Showers Abuse On Jews

Accuses Jewry Of "Ferocious Inflammatory Propaganda"

Thanks to elaborate police precautions, no serious disturbance occurred at the Fascist meeting in the Alborh Hall in mail week), says the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". Hundreds of policemen, mounted and on foot, patrolled the neighbourhood as far away as the Cromwell Road. A solid rank of them barred all approaches to the hall; nobody was allowed to stand still on the pavement between Exhibition Road and Queen's Gate, and pedestrians on the north side of Kensington Gore were only allowed to move eastwards.

Sellers of anti-Fascist literature abounded, and parties of young men hung about apparently waiting for a chance to demonstrate against the Fascists, but they were not given it, and were finally reduced to boarding 'buses and yelling anti-Fascist slogans from the upper windows as they passed the hall.

Inside the hall there were a few police in the galleries, but they were posted unobtrusively. They had asked if they could come in, and Sir Oswald Mosley, who has a real gift for making the best of a bad job, welcomed them with urbane sarcasm. They had little to do, for there were few interruptions and those not serious. The hall was about two thirds full, almost entirely with supporters of Fascism. Nobody was able to get in without a ticket, which was scrutinised with the greatest care first by the police outside and then by a succession of stewards.

ATTACK ON JEWS

Sir Oswald Mosley's speech was in the main a virulent attack on the Jews, far more outspoken and unqualified than any that he has delivered so far. He began by congratulating himself on the fact that the Albert Hall had been filled (it was in fact not nearly full) without the aid of a single preliminary mention in the press. The press did not matter a rap to them.

Since the Olympia meeting they had had to meet a campaign of lies and organised violence. He poured scorn on the tales of Faicist violence at Olympia and the "sanctiononous hpocrisy" of the Conservative M. P.'s who had borne witness to them, and informed his audience that free speech in Britain had been restored by Blackshirt heroism.

There followed a dissertation on the economic evils of the time, and the failure of "the old parties" to rise to the occasion. Much of this was extremely witty. Sir Oswald can put his fingers to his nose with an infinite grace. The solution, of course, turned out to be the Corporate State with supply adjusted to demand, all wages higher, raw materials imported from the Empire, an Air Force equal to the strongest in the world, and the White Paper torn up.

Running through it all was a series of reference to international finance as the root of all evil. Sir Oswald is at one with the Communist party in his fanatical horror of the City of London.

Gradually the veiled hints became clearer, and at last the real matter of the speech was reached. "I have encountered things in this country," said Sir Oswald, portentously, "which I did not believe possible, and one of them is the power organised Judaism. It is utterly untrue that we are bent on religious persecution. We have always preserved the principle of no racial or religious persecution. To-day we do not attack Jews on racial and religious grounds, but because they fight against Fascism and against Britain."

He proceeded to enumerate the counts of his indictment against the Jews. He accused them of physical violence; 80 per cent. of the faces that yelled insults at Fascist meetings were Jewish, and of 64 men convicted since June of attacks on Fascists 32 were Jews with foreign names.

"FEROCIOUS PROPAGANDA"

There was "a ferocious inflammatory propaganda going on within Jewry." Secondly there were cases in which Jewish employers had dismissed employees who were Fascists. Thirdly big business men had been intimidated into abandoning or not adopting Fascism by the fear of being ruined by the Jews. And fourthly there was the "organised backmail of the press through their advertisers, who were alleged to be controlled by the Jews.

Sir Oswald developed this theme with a wealth of abuse which at times became almost hysterical. The Jews, he said, held the press in the hollow of their hand; the cinema was Jewish from beginning to end. He put down to their discredit a list of our misfortunes which ended rather ludicrously with the state of the herring industry. Minatory phrases tumbled out of his mouth in a steady stream—"We shall deal with organised Jewry in this country, because they have challenged the interests of the nation," "Can any national movement tolerate a challenge of this kind?" "We stand for ending the system of international usury by which they live." He talked about "blatant and flagrant aggression" and "the alien force that rises to rob us of our heritage" and ended on a note of impassioned shrillness with "We pick up that challenge. They will it, they shall have it."

After this tremendous philippic the usual lyrical peroration came almost as an anti-climax. But the audience, who had been enraptured by Sir Oswald's ferocity, were not critical, and when he sat down after a final phrase about the systems of the older party politicians "reeking with the stench of corruption and decay" the applause was enough to satisfy the most exacting of leaders.

LOVER FACES THREE-FOLD BAN

President Wilson's Granddaughter Finds Path Of Love Full Of Obstacles

Ellen Wilson McAdoo, the pretty 19-year-old granddaughter of President Wilson, is finding that the course of true love never did run smooth, cables the New York correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

Her plans for marrying Rafael Lopez de Onate, the Hollywood film actor, were under fire in mail week from three sides.

Her mother, who is the divorced wife of Senator William Gibbs McAdoo and a daughter of President Wilson, announced:

"There are no marriage plans on foot for my daughter just now"

SENATOR'S STATEMENT.

At the same time the following curt statement was issued on behalf of the girl's father.

"Senator McAdoo, who has never seen nor met Onate, does not approve of the contemplated marriage."

"Onate must prove that there is no Filipino or Malay blood in his veins before I issue a wedding licence." said Mr. D. G. Clayton, in whose office the couple filed their application.

Onate, who is 38 years of age, must return to the county clerk's office to prove that there is no colour bar between his bride-to-be and himself.

"I am of Spanish origin," he said, "and if called upon to prove it I can.."

During the past four years Onate has starred in 20 Spanish language pictures produced by Cox. His screen name is Ralph Novarro.

PATIENT SHOOTS DENTIST

Then Hails Taxi & Calmly Walks Out Of Surgery

While Dr. George Walter Hindmarsh, a well-known New York dentist, was drilling a tooth for a young man his patient suddenly jumped from the chair, whipped out a revolver and shot the dentist twice in the chest.

The assailant called a taxi and calmly walked out of the surgery, leaving Dr. Hindmarsh writhing on the floor. No attempt was made to rob the office, although a large sum of money was in an unlocked drawer.

The dentist told the police he knew of no reason why the patient should attack him, except that he might have inflicted sudden pain in giving treatment.

PEDESTRIANS AND PAVEMENTS

W. I. A. A. To Launch Campaign On Monday

In the interests of roads safety, arrangements have been made to distribute leaflets to pedestrians walking in the road-ways in which proper foot-paths are provided with a view to persuading them to use the foot-paths instead of the road-ways.

The campaign will commence on Monday the 19th instant at 10 a.m. 4 W. I. A. A. Car Park Attendants and 2 Police Sepoys will be posted in Mayo Road between the hours of 10 and 11 a.m. and 5-30 and 7-30 p.m.

The W. I. A. A. men will hand leaflets to pedestrians walking in the roadway and the Police sepoys will be there to show that this is being done with the authority of the Commissioner of Police.

It is intended to work the undermentioned roads for one week at a time in the following order:

(1) Mayo Road, (2) Esplanade Road, (3) Churchgate Street, (4) Hornby Road, (5) Apollo Pier Road, (6) Ballard Road, (7) Nicol Road, (8) Wittett Road, (9) Cruickshank Road, (10) New Queen's Road and others.

"INDIAN SOCIALIST"

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis has declared himself to be Printer and Publisher of an English Weekly called the "Indian Socialist."

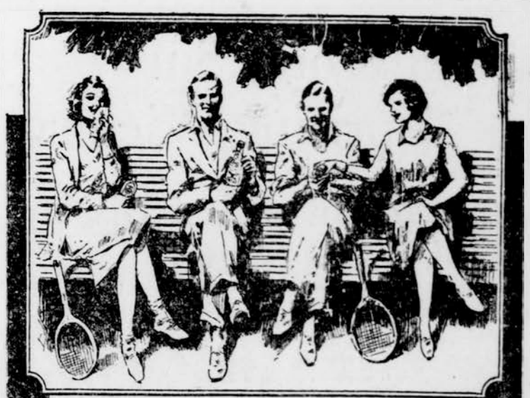
The Weekly will be printed and published at the "Advocate of India Press", 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"First Aid To Injured"

The following candidates of the Bombay City Police Officers' Ambulance Class, conducted by Major S. A. Paymaster and examined by Dr. Edal Behram, have passed the "First Aid To The Injured" Examination of the St. John Ambulance Association:—D. Loveday; M. N. Hakim; J. B. Read; H. C. Moore; A. M. Woods; H. Walmsley; M. A. Todd; G. A. W. Ballantine; I. Laidlaw; J. A. Scott Ubaldo Pereira

SUPPORT FOR 40 HOURS' WEEK

The three International Secretariats for the graphic trades (Typographers, Lithographers and Bookbinders) held a joint meeting in Berne on the 8th October, when particular consideration was given to the question of hours of work, in view of the latest decisions of the International Labour Conference and the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. The meeting confirmed the viewpoint already adopted that all the graphic trades should be included in the list of those industries in which the 40-hour week should be introduced. The three Secretariats w instructed to submit a formal resolution on this matter and also to send a memorandum to the I.L.O.



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Chelsea Scores Surprising Victory

Portsmouth Gives Best Display Of The Season

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A calm atmosphere prevailed at Highbury to-day after Wednesday's "bataglia". All Arsenalites injured in the match were present to-day except Bowden.

Attendance numbered 57,000. The Arsenal forwards were slow in settling down, against the strong Villa defence in which Talbot, centre-half, was outstanding and foiled cunning movements. After the barren first-half, Houghton scored for Villa seven minutes after the change-over with a crashing shot from freekick.

Brocklebank increased the lead, whereafter, Arsenal pressed hotly with three corners in three minutes but Villa packed their goal. Bastin from penalty reduced the lead for Arsenal when Drake was fouled. Arsenal have dropped to the third place.

CHELSEA'S VICTORY.

Chelsea scored a surprising victory after a scrappy game in which Jackson, the Chelsea Reserve goal-keeper, was outstanding. Mills scored for Chelsea early on, but Benson equalised, the ball striking the defender. Sides were thus level at the interval. On resumption, Blackburn swarmed Chelsea's goalmouth for quarter of an hour and thereafter, Chelsea made a series of quick and clever raids, Mills putting on winner.

Gallacher scored in the opening minute for Derby. Thereafter, Portsmouth played in a determined fashion.

Easson equalised and Weddle added the second goal, the home-side leading by two goals to one at interval.

In the latter half, Rutherford, the outstanding winger, scored twice followed by Nichol who completed the tally. Portsmouth to-day gave the best display of the season.

Norwich's early quick-raiding resulted in Vinall (twice) and Warnes and Russell scoring, while Lewis responded for Notts. At the interval, the home team led by four goals to one. Notts rearranged their defence and improved, but Vinall scored again. Steele reduced the lead for Notts. Warnes and Pike completed the tally for Norwich.

Brentford gave a display of direct attacking and perfect close-passing, and are making bids for promotion. Holliday and Robson scored before the interval. On resumption, a riot of scoring followed Holliday, Hopkins and Scott putting the home team further ahead. Burnley responded through Brown. Holliday completed the tally.

Bolton suffered another blow to their promotion hopes. Bradford played with sustained vigour and determination, Robertson, Wesley and Blackmore scoring for them within half an hour. In the latter half, Bolton improved, but Bradford were strong in half-backs and scored through McClelland.

SET-BACK FOR COVENTRY.

Coventry suffered a set-back at home. They were constantly on the defensive, and at the interval, neither side had scored. Brighton's superiority was rewarded in the second-half, when Jepson and Farrell scored for them.

At Tranmere an even struggle was witnessed. Woodward scored in the seventh minute and then Baker put on a second, while Stockford were appealing for the off-side. After the change-over, Baker increased the lead, Foulkes reducing for Stockport five minutes before the finish.

LEAGUE FOOT-BALL RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Aston Villa 2.
Birmingham 3, Grimsby 2
Blackburn 1, Chelsea 2.
Leeds 2, Sunderland 4.
Liverpool 5, Leicester City 1.
Manchester City 0, Huddersfield 0.
Middlesbrough 2, Wolverhampton 2.
Portsmouth 5, Derby 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 2, Preston 1.
Stoke 3, Everton 2.
West Bromwich 4, Tottenham 0.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 3, Barnsley 0.
Bradford 4, Bolton 0.
Brentford 6, Burnley 1.
Bury 3, Port Vale 1.
Fulham 3, Oldham 1.
Hull 3, Manchester United 2.
Newcastle 4, Bradford City 2.
Norwich 7, Notts County 2
Nottingham Forest 1, Swansea 0.
Plymouth 4, Southampton 0.
West Ham 2, Sheffield United 0

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Bournemouth 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Bristol City 2, Aldershot 0.
Clapton Orient 1, Luton 1.
Coventry 0, Brighton 2.
Exeter 3, Swindon 3.
Gillingham 2, Southend 2.
Millwall 2, Cardiff City 2.
Newport 1, Torquay 4.
Northampton 1, Charlton 1.
Reading 5, Bristol Rovers 1.
Watford 2, Queens Park Rangers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Barrow 2, Southport 1.
Carlisle 1, Doncaster 1.
Chesterfield 1, New Brighton 0.
Halifax 2, Accrington 1.
Lincoln 1, Crewe 1.
Mansfield 1, Chester.
Rotherham 2, Darlington 1.
Rochdale 3, Heartlepools 2.
Tranmere 3, Stockport 1.
Walsall 2, York 3.
Wrexham 3, Gateshead 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION).

Airdrieonians 0, Celtic 2.
Ayr 1, Hibernians 1.
Clyde 1, Albion Rovers 1.
Dunfermline 3, St. Mirren 2.
Heart 2, Kilmarnock 2.
Motherwell 5, Falkirk 2.
Partick Thistle 1, Dundee 4.
Queen of South 4, Hamilton 1.
Rangers 2, Aberdeen 2.
St. Johnstone 0, Queens Park 0.

RUGBY MATCHES RESULTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The following are the results of principal matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Cheshire 22 Cumberland 8 (at Birkenhead).
Leicestershire 9 Notts, Lincs and Derby 18 (at Leicester).
Northumberland 3 Lancashire 2. (at Newcastle).
Yorkshire 9 Durham 13 (at Otley.)
Blackheath 3 Cambridge University 5.
Devonport Services 4 Bristol 5.
Exeter 3 Llanelly 14.
Gloucester 17 Bath 0.
Harlequins 6 Oxford University 8.
Headingley 26 Liverpool 0.
London Irish 0 Dublin University 8.
London Scottish 18 Richmond 6.
London Welsh 7 Newport 10.
Northampton 16 Coventry 3.
O.M.T. 21 Old Blues 6.
Rossyn Park 10 Guys Hospital 0
Rugby 6 Leicester 8.
St. Bart's Hospital 13 Moseley 18.
United Services 3 Old Millhillians 5.
Neath 3 Cardiff 5.
Swansea 13 Penarth 3.
Bridgens 16 Crosskeys 6.
Pontypool 6 Aberavon 3.
Weston-super-mare 16 Plymouth Albion 3.
Glasgow Academicals 11 Heriotonians 6.
Stewartonians 13 Edinburgh Academicals 9.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION RESULTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bailey 5 Keighley 18.
Bradford 15 Featherstone 2.
Bramley 10 Widnes 35.
Castleford 6 Leeds 17.
Huddersfield 18 Rochdale 14.
Hull Kingston Rovers 8 St. Helens 6.
Hunsle 12 Broughton 7.
Leigh 7 Halifax 5.
Liverpool 6 Warrington 8.
Old Ham 5 Wigan 20.
Salford 19 Swinton 7.
St. Helens Recreation 22 Barrow 10.
Wakefield Trinity 7 Hull 10.
York 12 Dewsbury 5.

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 17.

Eighty-two year-old Cardinal Gasparri, formerly the Papal Secretary of State is suffering from pneumonia. His condition is causing anxiety.

WORLD'S FIRST TEN IN TENNIS

Fred Perry, Debonair And Colourful, Easily Carries Palm

Strange to relate, in this day and age of systems and bureaucracy, there is in existence no international lawn-tennis ranking committee. Yet there are national ranking committees in all major countries, and then, too, there is the International Lawn Tennis Federation. It is true that various lists of world ratings are published at the end of each playing season, but for the most part, these are not based on any deep study or painstaking analysis, of actual tournament results. They all are guided too frequently by opinions and impressions of a player's inherent ability, writes Mr. J. Brooke Fenno, Jr., in the "Literary Digest".

Tenn's is a sport where the competition is individual, and where, therefore, relative merits, to a large extent, can be measured properly. The Davis Cup matches serve to bring together annually the leading representatives of nations scattered widely throughout the world.

This, then, is an attempt to offer a World's First Ten ranking list, based on a disinterested and comprehensive study of tennis results in international and national competition in all countries where the game is fostered. As a logical foundation upon which to build, only matches which are the best of five sets have been taken into consideration, while tournament results from more than a dozen countries have been tabulated and analyzed carefully.

PERRY TOPS THE TEN

Naturally, overwhelming emphasis is placed on Davis Cup matches, and on national championships, as distinguished from local events except where additional comparative data is found necessary. In addition to Davis Cup play, the major tennis events of the year were the English (Wimbledon) Championship, the French (World's Hard Court) Championship, the Australian Championship, the British Hard Court Championship, and the United States National Singles—but there are many other national events to be considered, even as far afield as Czechoslovakia, Egypt and Japan.

Heading the list of the world's outstanding amateur players is Frederick John Perry, debonair and colourful Britisher. Winner this year of the Australian, English and American singles championships, and mainstay of England's victorious Davis Cup team, he takes a place among the greatest stars of recent years. In addition to forceful ground-strokes, unfailing steadiness, a twist-service, and remarkable court-covering ability, Perry has match-play temperament to the Nth degree. He never is more dangerous than in a fifth set. He also has that innate sense of doing the right thing at the right time. All of which goes to make him a very worthy champion.

Following in the swath cut by Perry's racket—though at some distance—is the German international, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, who earns the No. 2 position over Jack Crawford of Australia. Baron von Cramm won the only major singles title that eluded Perry's grasp when he vanquished a field of the outstanding players of Europe and Australia in the French championship. He eliminated the Czechoslovakian, Menzel, in the quarter final's the Italian ace, de Stefani, in the semi-finals, and Crawford in a titanic five-set final. With a powerful serve, and with sweeping and beautifully executed drives the handsome stalwart German stands as one of the most improved players of the last two years. In the French and German Davis Cup contest he nearly proved France's undoing. Baron von Gramm must be considered, to-day, the greatest threat to Perry's world supremacy for 1935.

Pressing closely on Baron von Cramm's heels for a place in the tennis sun is Jack Crawford, runner-up in four of the five major national tournaments of the year. Perry proved his nemesis, and won decisively in all their meetings. In the Davis Cup final, the Australian defeated Frank Shields in the opening day of play only to lose, subsequently, to Sidney Wood in a five-set battle. Defeats by Menzel and Merlin in Davis Cup competition marred an otherwise impressive record. Crawford has a well-rounded and polished game, chiefly back-court, but effective at the net when he chooses to advance into the fore-court. His weakness is his service, which lacks sting. Heavily built he is inclined to tire in a prolonged contest. Yet his sense of anticipation is remarkably keen, and this, in itself, saves him much effort.

Henry (Bunny) Austin, No. 3 player, stood as a bulwark last summer in England's successful defense of the Davis Cup. In the Challenge Round, he won from Sidney Wood, in four sets, having annihilated Frank Shields in his first match with the loss of only nine games, thereby gaining ample revenge for a five-set defeat by the latter at Wimbledon. In France, he lost to Christian Boussus, but if one wishes further comparative data, one has only to turn back the pages to the Riviera season where straight set triumphs over Stefani and Menzel gave him added laurels. Austin is comparable to Lacoste in his steadiness and accuracy, and in the rhythmic execution of his ground-strokes. He is frail physically, and, because of this fact, fares better in a short competition like the Davis Cup than in the longer tournament grind.

ALLISON LEADS FOR AMERICA

Wilmer Allison follows Austin in the rating, his only participation in a national singles championship was at Forest Hills, he did not compete abroad, and he was not chosen for the Davis Cup team. There would be ground for excluding him from a world's ranking because of insufficient playing data if his record of achievement had not been so outstanding. His triumph at Newport in a field including America's leading players and his

TEN AT THE TOP

1. Frederick J. Perry — Great Britain
2. Gottfried von Cramm — Germany
3. John H. Crawford — Australia
4. Henry W. Austin — Great Britain
5. Wilmer L. Allison, Jr. — United States
6. Giorgio de Stefani — Italy
7. Roderick Menzel — Czechoslovakia
8. Sidney B. Wood, Jr. — United States
9. Vernon G. Kirby — South Africa
10. Frank H. Shields — United States

victories over Stoefen and Wood at Forest Hills should give him a strong claim for No. 1 position on the American ranking list, while his superb five-set battle against Perry in the final of America's nationals fully justifies his world's ranking. When his hard-hitting strokes are in control, Wilmer Allison has a game which ranks on a par with the best that there is in lawn-tennis.

Giorgio de Stefani is the ambidextrous Italian who plays with both hands (though only one racket!), shifting his racket from one side to the other as the occasion warrants. His long suit is steadiness in the back-court, and is most formidable tennis is on clay. He was the only player to defeat Perry during the 1934 season—in the French championship at Auteuil—but there is string attached to the victory, inasmuch as the Englishman injured to have a slight edge the played bravely on, only to faint at the conclusion of the match. Nevertheless, it should be recorded that the Italian was ahead two sets to one when the accident occurred. In the Davis Cup matches Stefani distinguished himself by defeating Menzel in five sets, although all in a hopeless cause, for Italy was doomed to defeat by Czechoslovakia from the start.

As with Stefani, turf-play is not Roderick Menzel's forte. His booming serve and topped drives are better adapted to a firmer surface, and this partly explains his downfall at Forest Hills. It might be added that Menzel's awkward backhand is a weakness on any kind of surface. Whether he should be ranked ahead of Sidney Wood is open to argument. Wood defeated Menzel's conqueror, Frank Parker, at Forest Hills, thereby offsetting the Czechoslovakian's victory over Vivian McGrath, Wood's conqueror, in a Davis Cup contest. Both defeated Crawford, both lost to Perry in five-set matches, but Menzel's win over Baron von Cramm in the former's native country, plus a second victory over McGrath, seem to rate as a shade more important than Wood's triumph over Kirby at Wimbledon, good as that was.

WOOD AND SHIELDS ERRATIC

It was not an easy task to place the last four players—Menzel, Wood, Kirby, and Shields—in their proper sequence. Menzel appeared to have a slight edge over the others. Since Wood defeated Kirby at Wimbledon, and Kirby won from Shields in the United States, that order finally prevailed. There is, in reality, little to choose between Wood and Shields. The former won from Crawford in Davis Cup competition, whereas he lost to the second Australian. McGrath, while Shields reversed the process by defeating McGrath and losing to Crawford. It may be said truthfully that the tennis exhibited by both these Americans during the season ranged from thoroughly mediocre to highly scintillating.

Vernon Kirby of South Africa, No 9 on the list, has had a meteoric rise this season, with victories to his credit over McGrath and Baron von Cramm, as well as over Shields in the American national championship. Kirby, a left-hander, and slight of build, has an all-around game with methodical and nicely-angled ground-strokes which lack only speed. He is quick to pick openings, and uses his head as well as his feet.

VICTORY FOR STATES

Sind XI Defeated By 4 Wickets In West Zone Match

SIND XI	1st Innings	125
"	2nd Innings	210
WEST INDIA	1st Innings	219
"	2nd Innings (for 6)	118

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The Western India States won the West Zone match against Sind XI by 4 wickets.

When the play was resumed this morning Manilal and Narasingrao, the overnight not outs started in a sedate style warming up as the game progressed After two maiden overs, Rao gloriously lifted Harris over the field for a six and hooked him again for a four. Manilal emulated his partner telegraphing a century after 20 minutes' play. A brilliant one-handed catch by Mobed off Naoomal disposed of Manilal (109/6/25).

Gurtu filled the vacancy and within ten minutes Narasingrao scored the winning shot sending Naoomal to the boundary.

WESTERN INDIA STATES (Second Innings)

Faiz Ahmed b Mobed	5
Meyer l.b.w. b Harris	29
Colah st. Aziz b Naoomal	4
Manilal c Mobed b Naoomal	25
Meherhomji l.b.w. b Shridhar	3
Amar Singh c Mobed b Naoomal	15
Narsingrao (not out)	23
Gurtu (not out)	4
Extras	10
Total (for 6 wickets)	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Shridhar 1 for 8
Harris 1 for 27
Naoomal 3 for 52
Mobed 1 for 12

The match was over at 11-5.

Meyer, the Skipper of the visiting team was the recepient of several congratulations.—A.P. Special.

OLYMPIC HYMN FOR 1936 SELECTED

Berliner Author Of Winning Poem

Each Olympiad is opened with a determind ceremony of a highly festal character. When the Head of the State has proclaimed the opening to the paraded participants a trumpet signal is sounded, and a salute is fired; the Olympic Fire is set alight, the flag with the five rings is run up, and carrier pigeons are released. Thereupon the choir breaks into song.

At the Los Angeles Games in 1932 the "Olympic Hymn" of Bradley-Kteler was sung. It was proposed to the International Olympic Committee at its session in Vienna in June of last year that it should be adopted as the official Olympic Hymn for all times. In view of Germany's great musical heritage Dr. Lewald, President of the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad, urged that in any case this country should be permitted her own Hymn. This was agreed to for the festival of the Berlin Olympiad, with the condition that along with the new Hymn of Bradley-Keeler should also be sung. Richard Strauss having consented to compose the music, the Organizing Committee first held a limited competition to find a suitable text. As this was unsuccessful a public competition with a prize of £80 (400 dollars), present rate, was announced. Over 3,000 poems were received. The painstaking task of working trough them was undertaken by the poet Baron Boerries von Muenchhausen. He and Dr. Lewald have now selected the appended poem as the finest and most suitable and Richard Strauss has already agreed to surply the music to it. The author of the winning poem is: Herr "Robert Lubahn, Beriin

"DISAFFECTION BILL" "BATTLE" IN COMMONS

Several Amendments To Safeguard Suspects At Searches By Police

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

There was a full and animated attendance when the House of Commons met in mail week unusually so for the mere resumption of a session.

Immediately after prayers Mr. Lansbury, walking up the House with the help of a stick, received a welcome that demonstrated the affection in which he is held in all quarters of the House.

Question-time brought a declaration from the Prime Minister that there would be a debate on the condition of the depressed areas, to be preceded by the publication of the reports of the Commissioners who have been investigating the conditions, excepting only such matters as the Commissioners themselves regarded as private and confidential.

Mr. MacDonald also expressed his readiness to provide time for a debate on the private manufacture of arms.

The two days' battle on the remaining sages of the Incitement to Disaffection Bill was then begun, and before the House rose three more concessions were announced. The authority for issuing search warrants is to be a judge, and prosecutions must be approved by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The Government had intended to get the third reading of the bill on Wednesday, and at question-time Mr. MacDonald refused extra time. Late on Tuesday, however, the Government agreed to allot Friday to the bill as well in order to avoid all-night sittings.

TO SAFEGUARD SUSPECTS.

The first amendment, a Liberal one, was in the form of a new clause to safeguard suspects at searches by police. It proposed that the person (a police officer, of course) about to make a search should first "call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality to attend and witness the search." A list of all things seized during the search and of the places where they were found should be made by the searcher and signed by these witnesses, who, however, should not be required to attend the court as witnesses of the search unless summoned by the Court.

Mr. Mallalieu claimed that the new clause was a much in the interests of the police as of the householder subjected to the search, for it protected the police from being falsely accused or having taken things they ought not to have taken or (perhaps more significantly, though Mr. Mallalieu looked as innocent as he always does) from the charge of having themselves "planted" the incriminatory documents or articles they professed to have found Mr. Mallalieu explained that the clause was on the model of a similar provision in the Indian criminal procedure code, which had long been applied in India and some other parts of the Empire. It could not, therefore, be regarded as unprecedented or unworkable.

Mr. Lawson, from the Opposition front bench, supported the new clause on behalf of the Labour party. The charge against the bill was that the most innocent person was as likely to be subjected to the invasion of his home as the most guilty. The police would have the power to search the most secret places, to handle and to read any documents they liked, and to bring away the most private family documents of the household.

The Solicitor General (Sir Donald Somervell) refused the amendment. He thought the duty of acting as witnesses would be repugnant to ordinary people and that the presence of neighbours as witnesses would enhance the violation of privacy. Police could be punished for improper disclosure of private matters not relevant to any offence but there was no control over private persons.

MAGISTRATES DUTIES.

Miss Rathbone suggested that the witness should be a magistrate, but Sir Donald Somervell could not consider the idea of taking a judicial Official from his proper work. Mr. Isaac Foot replied that three parts of a magistrate's duties were administrative. Mr. Foot denounced the search provision of the bill as a thing that was abhorrent to English people.

The Attorney General, in replying would not have it that either the police or the individual needed protection The police were not people who could not be trusted in the discharge of their duties. There was no necessity to protect the citizens.

CONCESSIONS

The Attorney General then let fall in the most casual way a substantial concession that he proposed to make. He promised to accept later an amendment that a search warrant should be granted not by two magistrates but by a judge.

At this point the Attorney General moved the closure, and the amendment was rejected by 325 votes to 79.

Later the Attorney General announced another important concession. No prosecutions will be possible under the act except with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr. Lawson moved an important new clause which drew attention to one dangerous way in which the Act might be misused by a Government for party ends. The clause would have exempted from prosecution a Parliamentary candidate or his agents for anything said, done, written or published by them in pursuance of his candidature during the election. The clause was rejected.

In the later stages of the debate several concessions were made. First, the Attorney General fulfilled his promise that a warrant of search should only be issued by a judge of the High Court by accepting an amendment to that effect from Mr. Buchanan. Sir Thomas Inskip then fulfilled another promise by accepting amendments to provide that no woman should be searched except by a woman.

Next, Miss Rathbone and Dr. Addison got amendments accepted requiring the police to supply the occupier of premises searched with a list of any documents removed. Finally Miss Rathbone got an amendment accepted to fulfil another promise made by the Attorney General that no prosecution should take place without the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions

NO INTIMIDATION OF BATSMAN

Gilligan's Solution Of Body-Line Problem

"GIVE POWER TO UMPIRES"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Gilligan writing in the "News-Chronicle" understands one of the suggestions framed by the M. C. C. sub-committee appointed to propose plans for the improvement of cricket which will be discussed by the Advisory County Cricket Committee on November 21 is that power should be given to umpires to stop fast eg theory bowling immediately if in their opinion the bowler is deliberately trying to intimidate the batsman.

Gilligan thinks this would solve the body line problem.

An American judge was trying a case in which a negro witness was to play an important part.

To impress upon him the solemnity of the oath the judge warned the witness—'Now Zachary, you know what happens if you don't speak the truth?"

"Yeah, suh," replied the negro "I go to hell and burn for a long time.'

"And you know what happens if you do speak the truth?"

"Yeah, suh, we lose de case."

F. E. KAPADIA SCORES AGAIN

Brilliant 83 In Match Against Bombay Gym.

In the cricket match between Dr. Kanga's XI and the Bombay Gymkhana, which was played on Sunday, Dr. Kanga's XI made 192 runs in their first innings. Mr. F. E. Kapadia contributed in a brilliant manner and scored 83 runs. After while he retired to give a chance to others.

The Bombay Gymkhana made 94 runs and 121 in their two innings. The match ended in a draw.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F P Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used" Read their opinions 4 Months' Pills Rs 2-4. Dr M BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Shud 13, 1991.
Muslim: Shaban 11, 1353.
Parsi: Khordad 14, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 48m.
Sunset 6h. 0m.
High Water: 10-08; 23-12.
Low Water: 4-29; 16-24.

Municipal Corporation: 3-42 p.m.

TUESDAY: Nov. 20.

Improvements Committee: 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council: "At Home" and lecture by Prof. D.D. Kanga of Gujerat College, on "The Romance of Vitamins," Royal Institute of Science: 5 p.m.

Bombay Panjrapole Centenary Gathering, H.E. the Governor attending: 5-15 p.m.

Mr. I.H. Taunton's Lecture on "The Work of the Municipal Commissioner," Nagpada Neighbourhood House: 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY: Nov. 21.

Trained Nurses' Association of India, Annual Conference to be opened by Lady Brabourne, G. T. Hospital: 10 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting: 3-10 p.m.

THURSDAY: Nov. 22.

Legislative Assembly Non-Muslim Constituency, counting of votes, Collector's Office.

Christ Church High School, Byculla, Annual prize distribution, Governor presiding: 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY: Nov. 23.

Legislative Assembly: Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency, counting of votes, Jehangir Wadia Building.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

BIRTH.

KABADI—On 16th November, to Soodha, the wife of Waman Pandurang Kabadi, a son.

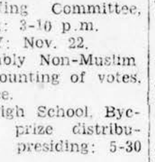
DEATH

DOSTMAHMED MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY, died of heart failure on Saturday morning. Jairat Ceremony to-day, at 9-30 a.m. at his residence, Molik Villa, Nepian Sea Road.

"LAJPATRAI'S LIFE-WORK":—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. when Pt. Fardhubhai Sharma will address on "Lala Lajpatrai's Life Work."

THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 3-30 & 10 p.m.

JOHN BARRYMORE
STATE'S ATTORNEY
HELEN TWELVETREES
JILL ESMOND
WILLIAM (Stage) BOYD
MARY DUNCAN
RKO RADIO PICTURE



HE KNEW ALL THE TRICKS OF LAW AND WOMEN! . . . and made them both his mistress!

BURIED TREASURE!
Guarded by Cannibals, Prehistoric Monsters, and the Twelve Foot Ape!

WATCH FOR OPENING DATE AT
THE CAPITOL

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Jew Suss." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Have a Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Wednesday, 21st, at 10 p.m.
CAPITOL — "State's Attorney." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Affairs of Voltaire." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Embarrassing Moments." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lady for A Day" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA — "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 Noon: Indian Selected Hour.
1 p.m.: Bombay Market, available rates.
EUROPEAN LUNCH-TIME MUSIC. The Band of H.M.'s Grenadier Guards. Conducted by Capt. G. Miller (Columbia Records).
2 p.m.: Educational Hour.
6-30 p.m.: Talk "Happiness Is Ours" by K.B. Godrej (in English).
7 p.m.: INDIAN PROGRAMME.
8 p.m.: Empire Relay.
8-45 p.m.: Indian Programme. General news in Hindi & Commercial news.
9-10 p.m.: European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m.: Jos. Ghisleri and His Symphonies (in the Studio).

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:—The final function of the Weber Cup Inter-Playground Volley Ball League will take place to-day (Monday), at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gilder Tank Playground, Lamington Rd. (opposite the Carlton Cinema). Sir Phiroze Sethna will preside and present the Trophy to the winners. There will be an exhibition game.

THE KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY:—Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, a Hari Kirtan in Kannada, will be performed by Miss Padmavati Puttur, to-day (Monday) in the Hall of the Sangh, at 3-30 p.m.

BAND AT JOS. BAPTISTA GARDENS, MAZAGAON:—The Band of the 116th Punjab Regiment will play a programme of music at the Joseph Baptista Gardens, Mazagaon, Bhandarwada Reservoir, to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA:—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday), at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Dastur Rustom Meherji Rana will speak on "Hormuzd Khudae."

Bengali Literary Conference

The President, Executive Committee, Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan Cawnpore writes:

The 12th Session of the Prabasi Banga Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Calcutta during the Xmas holidays—26th to 30th December, both days inclusive. Bengali residents of all towns and cities all over India outside Bengal, are requested to meet and elect representatives to the Bengali Literary conference and send their names together with resolutions (if any), literary contributions to be read at the Conference and exhibits (to be included in the Exhibition) to the General Secretary, Reception Committee, 44/1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, by the 15th of December at the latest.

The Reception Committee has decided to organise a Radio programme. The director of Indian programme of the Calcutta Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service has kindly agreed to reserve the evening (7 p.m. to 9 p.m.) programme of the 26th December for the purpose. Bengalis residing outside Bengal and desirous of broadcasting their songs etc., through the Radio are requested to send their names on or before the 25th of November to Mr. D. Pramanik, Hon: Secretary Pandal and Entertainment Section, 44/1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Educating Future Mothers Of Race

KANYA GURUKUL AT WORK

Aryan Culture For Girls Through Modern Methods

The Kanya Gurukul at Dehradun is a unique institution for Indian girls. It provides for the education of Hindu girls, in the Vedas, the Upanishadas, the Gita, Sanskrit literature, Hindi, Indian Asiatic, and European history, economics, civic, mid-wifery, child-nursing, psychology, domestic medicine, English, embroidery, music, home hygiene, comparative religion and other subjects suitable for women. All the girls, no matter what their caste, creed or the social status of their parents, are treated on a footing of equality. As regards, diet which is simple nourishing and wholesome free from stimulants of all descriptions. They wear Khadi. An application of the rules of discipline based upon love is insisted upon.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

All have to perform bodily exercises devised with special reference to the physiological and psychological needs of girls, and with due regard to the differences in physical make and mental and emotional endowment between the sexes. The little girls are taught drill, various games of skill and strength which afford merriment and exercise for the lungs and nerves of risibility, and the senior girls are taught 'Lezim', Lathi, Gatka, Dagger, Boxing Basket Ball and Gymnastics. 'Legim' is the special feature of this institution for the various graceful exercises and dances are executed to the accompaniment of music and patriotic and soul-stirring songs sung by the players themselves.

The games are supervised by a Madrasi young lady who works quite free, and has received special training in physical culture suitable for girls. Another lady is under training at Baroda under the renowned Professor Manik Rao. She will join the institution in a month or two.

Thus every effort is made to build up the bodies of the future mothers to train them in the finesse of defence without either disturbing the charms of womanhood or impairing their modesty.

A competent and qualified lady doctor is in charge of culinary arrangements, sanitation and public health.

HANDICRAFT TRAINING

High class embroidery is taught by an accomplished, highly and widely educated and deeply cultured and highly connected lady—an honorary worker—who has written works on the subject, which are regarded authentic.

An honorary lady worker from Iraq, has recently joined the staff, and she teaches the girls all the beautiful ornamental work in embroidery for which Iraq and Persia are famous throughout the world. Embroidered jumpers, frocks, petti-coats, saris, tables clothes, etc., are prepared by girls and offered for sale. The institution won a certificate of merit at the Lahore Congress Exhibition held in 1929 and at the Ajmer Semi Centenary All-India Swadeshi Exhibition.

A laundry is in course of construction and the girl students will shortly learn high class washing. It is contemplated to build a Swimming Bath costing Rs. 1,000.

COMPLETE COURSE

The system of teaching follows the latest advances in the Science and Art of Education.

The school course is complete in itself. A girl who has passed the Adhikari, or School Final Examination of the Kanya Gurukul —which is a University examination conducted by the Syndicate of the Gurukula University Hardwar —has read the compendious Valmiki Ramayan, a few chapters of Kalidas's Raghuvansha, Panchtantra, Manu Smiriti and Laghu Kaumdi in Sanskrit, selections from the Tulsi Ramayan and a few prose classics in Hindi, history geography,—physical, commercial, and regional—upto the Matriculation standard of official universities. Mathematics upto the same standard, positive and affirmative religion.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTIONS

When a foreign language is taught to little boys and girls simultaneously with their mother-tongue and a classical language, the results are woeful.

Neither in Japan or China nor in Turkey, Afghanistan or Persia nor in any other self-governing Oriental country is a foreign language taught in the middle schools for boys and girls, although in all these countries one European language is compulsorily taught in the higher classes.

The girls in the Gurukul who take up English, in the college department—9th, 10th, and 11th classes can acquire in three years almost as much working knowledge of English as is possessed by an ordinary Matriculate.

SAINT NIHAL SINGH

Saint Nihal Singh the doyen of Journalism in India, was most favourably impressed with what he saw in this institution and was agreeably surprised at the amount of intelligent knowledge possessed by the girls and at their grasp of the subjects taught.

PURELY RESIDENTIAL

This institution is purely residential and is run entirely by ladies. The Honorary Lady Principal, Kumari Vidyawati Seth, B.A., is a distinguished graduate and Brahmacharini. She is well-known Hindi writer and journalist. She has consecrated her life to the service of the institution. She is assisted in her arduous task by a competent staff of talented ladies five of whom are graduates.

There are at present 187 resident girls representing Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bombay Presidency, Madras, Burma and Hindus resident in East Africa, South Africa, Fiji and Persia. There is one girl student born of a Canadian mother and several Harijan girls.

Naturally in an institution like this the demand for admission is tremendous. It is perhaps the largest residential institution for girls in the whole of Northern India run by public enterprise. Only girls between the ages of 6 and 8 are admitted.

The next anniversary comes off on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December and new entrants will then be formally initiated. Guardians who wish to get their wards admitted should apply in the printed forms available from the office of the Kanya Gurukul, 18 Rajpore Road. Applications will be considered in the order they are received.

APPEAL FOR HELP

The institution badly needs monetary help. A hostel which can accomodate 100 girls has just been constructed. The requirements of the institution need the building of anther hostel which can accommodate 150 girls.

Arrangements are in progress for the compulsory teaching of physics, chemistry, physiology and home-hygiene. Funds are required to build a laboratory. School and College buildings have also to be constructed. Funds are also needed for current expenses.

The promoters of the institution appeal to all interested in a national and rational solution of the problem of girls' education to open their purse-strings and contribute liberally and thus assist in building up the future motherhood of the race.

SOCIALISTS FOR CORPORATION

Bombay Party Adopts More Candidates For Election

The Bombay Congress Socialist Party has adopted some more candidates for the elections to the Municipal Corporation:—

The following is the revised list:—

"A" Ward:—
Mr. F. M. Pinto.

"B" Ward:—
Nirbhayaram Popat
Mohamed Ibrahim.

"C" Ward:—
Yusuf J. Meherally.
Shrinivas Bhagwandas.

"D" Ward:—
M. R. Masani.

"E" Ward Urmilaben Mehta,
Alibahadur Khan,
A. Majeed Hakim.

"F" Ward:—
Purshottam Tricumdas,
J. C Maitra.

"G" Ward:—
Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya,
V. R. Modak.

DOHAD STRIKE INQUIRY

Exclusion Of Workers' Representative On Committee Resented

WARNING TO AGENT

A Correspondent writes:—

In the beginning of the current month some 2,000 employees in the workshops at Dohad, belonging to the B.B. & C.I. R'y. Company desisted from work for a couple of days expressing their resentment at the action of the Works Superintendent in not granting gate passes to the workmen. The whole question assumed a grave aspect and after three days, the Agent issued a notice, appointing a Committee of Inquiry to investigate into the causes, justification, etc., of the strike. That Committee is beginning its labours at Dohad on Tuesday, the 20th instant, when the following nominees of the Agent will hold a formal enquiry:—

1. Mr. A.N.J. Harrison, Chief Auditor, Chairman.
2. Col. Hobbs, Staff-Officer.
3. J.J.C. Paterson, Loco and Carriage Superintendent.
4. Mr. Mehra, the Assistant Works Manager, Dohad.

The B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union at a meeting at which Union's representative Mr. Jhabwalla was present, has condemned the action of the Agent in holding an enquiry at which no Union representative has been allowed to be present. The above Union is recognised by the authorities and the Union justifiably claims the right of nominating their representative on the Committee vested with all the necessary powers of a member of the Committee.

Meetings are held at Dohad to agitate the question and it is to be seen how the situation develops. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory settlement will be soon arrived at. This is the first time in the history of Dohad Workshops that the men have gone on strike.

The following is the text of the resolution passed at the meeting referred to above:—

"This meeting of the railway employees at Dohad regrets that the Agent has deflected from the right issue on which the men collectively withdrew labour, viz: the gate passes and leave concessions usually granted to men and has thought fit to appoint a Committee of Enquiry on the issue of the resistance on the above question.

"This meeting declares that the Union is prepared to accept the said Committee of Enquiry provided the Agent agrees to appoint a proportionate number of the Union officials on the same or else the finding of the Committee shall not be binding upon the employees.

"This meeting assures the Agent that the sole responsibility for the present strike rests not with the Union or the employees, but with the authorities of the Workshops, who did not exercise their discretion and forced the men to the only and last measure available for the men.

"This meeting demands from the Agent payment for the two days for which the men were out as the responsibility for the stoppage of work rested purely on the authorities who refused the gate pass and not the employees who have time and again, drew the attention of the authorities for a long time past."

RELIEF FOR HELPLESS BEGGARS

The Honorary Secretary of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee sends the following statement of monies received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—

Rs. 10 from Miss G.M. Disana; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 300 from Anonymous; Rs. 50 from the N.M. Wadia Charities for the month of June, 1934; Rs. 20 from the Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum; Rs. 1 from Mr. Jamnadas Pitamber; Rs. 5 from Mr. T.J. Mehta; Rs. 3-4-1 from the Organisers of the L.R. Tairsee Gold Medal Fund; Rs. 10 from Mr. V.R. Mogre; Rs. 20 from Mr. J.P. Dubash; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 25 from Mr. K.K. Sunawala; Rs. 50 from the Liquidators Indian Broadcasting Co.; Rs. 200 from the N.M. Wadia Charities for the months of July and August 1934; Rs. 10 from Hormuzjung; Rs. 10 Mrs. M N. Disana; Rs. 15 from Anonymous; Rs. 10 from Mr. M.D. Noorani; Rs. 10 from Mr. R. D. Mahaluxmiwala; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 10 from Mrs. M.N. Disana; Rs. 10 from Mr. B.K. Dhuru; Rs. 25 from Mr. T.P. Davar; Rs. 25 from Mr. G.F. Hanna; Rs. 250 from Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas and Rs. 100 from a lady.

The Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to all those gentlemen and ladies, who were good enough to contribute towards the Committee's Funds.

The Committee also appeal that those gentlemen and ladies who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K.S. Sethna, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Regulating Time

A novel idea to enable the public of Bombay to regulate their watches was suggested by the B. E. S. and T. Company Limited, but it has been brushed aside and the public will have to remain satisfied with the present arrangement in this regard, that is, they must consult the Victoria Terminus, Central Station or Crawford Market clock or the University clock, if the latter is in working order. It will be recalled that in July last the Tramways and Telephone Committee was requested to report on the desirability and feasibility of introducing the system followed by other cities in the Bombay presidency of dimming the electric light for a few seconds every evening to enable the people to regulate their watches. In this connection the B. E. S. and T. company was approached by the Bombay Municipality but, as they received their electric energy from the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, the matter was referred to the latter by the Tramways Company. The Tata Company expressed their inability to assist in the matter. The reason underlying the refusal is that in small cities in the Presidency it is possible to dim lights for a few seconds because the control of electric energy is on one point only and it is easy to drop the voltage at a given time. In Bombay the system of distribution of electric energy is complicated and dimming of lights cannot be done without serious inconvenience to the consumers. The B. E. S. and T. Company suggested the installation of synchronous electric clocks outside different ward offices and other prominent places. As installation of synchronous electric clocks involves expenditure, the idea for the present is dropped.

Parents, Please Note!

The Medical Inspection Report for the Second quarter of the year 1934-35 in the municipal schools of the city reveals an appalling condition in the health of the children attending them.

The incidence of disease is particularly heavy in the case of girls, the most common complaints being malnutrition (general debility) and bad teeth.

The attention of the parents is invited to the high percentage of these two diseases revealed during the course of the medical inspection. The percentage of boys sufferings from general debility is 12, which works itself into this that one in every 8 boys is underfed or ill-fed. As for the girls, the malnutrition seems to be much more rampant. 21 out of every hundred girls or one in five seem to be victims of starvation. This is a serious state of affairs and one does not know what benefit from education will accrue to these unfortunate boys and girls who, while they are still young are being starved. For of such cases, the Municipal Corporation should adopt some measures of relief. There are nearly 30,000 school-going children in the city and taking the mean of the percentage of the boys and the girls, the total number of children who are suffering from malnutrition comes to about 5,000. It is not very difficult to provide relief to five thousand poor boys and girls who are reading in the city schools. One may argue that malnutrition does not result from lack of food alone and that even children of well-to-do families generally suffer from malnutrition. This is partly true, but it can not be argued that all children from well-to-do families are underfed, or that those who are underfed come in large numbers from wel-to-do families.

If the condition of the boys is bad, the malnutrition among the girls is simply appalling. When it is considered that the girls require special and additional care compared with the boys, the incidence of malnutrition must set the parents seriously thinking.

In the city schools every girl in five suffers from general debility. Here the parents belonging to the middle-class cannot escape the responsibility for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, for the majority of the girls who receive education generally come from the middle-class enlightened families. The parents are, therefore, requested to take proper care of their children. Health is the foremost comfort and the only comfort one can leave as a legacy to one's progeny and no nation can thrive when the present generation goes on blundering from the very beginning.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

H. E. Sir George and Lady Beatrix Stanley, the Hon: Doris Harbord Miss Cunningham, Captain T. R. D. Batt, Captain A. L. Mathews and Captain E. F. Gosling arrived at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay visited St. Mary's High School Mazagaon on Saturday.

Major C. G. Toogood arrived at Government House on Sunday.

PATHE
TO-DAY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
AN ENTERTAINMENT DE LUXE

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Hed House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1934

COMMUNALISM DEFEATED

Every day brings to light fresh victories for the Congress at the Assembly elections, revealing their own lessons to all those who have eyes to see. Of the victories reported during the last two days none is more important from any point of view than that of Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, the Congress candidate, over a leader like Dr. Moonje. In the first place the victory is a most decisive win, by over two thousand votes, and not even Dr. Moonje can argue that it is a snap majority. Secondly the Doctor is generally a very influential person in the Central Provinces, and has been the permanent President of the Hindu Mahasabha for several years. Now as before he exploited communalism for all it was worth and somehow also got the support of the landed aristocracy, who are reported to have issued circulars to all village officers asking them to support him. But all the same he has been beaten hollow by the Congress representative, who obtained a majority of 1000 votes in the very district of Nagpur, which is supposed to be the citadel of Hindusabhaites. His defeat is a clear defeat of communalism and should be an eye-opener to himself and the Government. It is to be hoped that the same story will be repeated in other Marathi-speaking districts where Communalists and Responsivists have been conspiring against the Congress.

Nationalism Triumphs

In other provinces, too, communalists continue to fare badly against Congressmen. In Bihar, for instance, Mr. Satyanarain Singh, a Congress candidate, has defeated Kumar Ganganand, a Nationalist candidate and also Mr. Rama Krishna Jha, a Sanatanist, and a sitting member, Mr. Singh getting more than double the votes secured by his two rivals put together and the Sanatanist forfeiting his deposit. That is rather a bad rout for the Communalists. It is most gratifying indeed that in Madras, Maharashtra and various other parts of the country the nationalism of the Congress has signally triumphed over communalism both of the Sanatanist and of every other variety.

Lesson For Landholders

Of special interest are the latest Congress victories in the United Provinces. These represent a decisive triumph over the Taluqdar's opposition. In Lucknow Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, the lieutenant of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has inflicted a crushing defeat on his rival, a representative of the Taluqdar interests, getting 4974 votes as against only 1737 secured by his rival. Considering that the constituency is dominated by the Taluqdars, the Congress success is remarkable indeed. Even more decisive is the success of Mr. Sri Prakash, the Congress candidate, against Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla by an overwhelming majority of 8303 votes against 326. Referring to the victories Mr. Saxena rightly observes in a Press statement that they demonstrate the hold that the Congress has even in the Taluqdar ridden Province of Oudh. "Taluqdars," he says, "must know once for all that they can safeguard their legitimate interests only when the Congress is behind them and not by fighting it. There are only two courses open to them, the one pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi and the other suggested by Sir Malcolm Hailey and they have to make their choice between these two." It is reported that in Bihar, too, the Government are making strenuous efforts through a huge publicity propaganda at public expense to set up the landed interests against the Congress. But here, too, the Zamindars must realise that in the long run their legitimate interests are safe only when they co-operate with the Congress and not when they fight it. The Congress is the only body that is strong enough and fair enough to safeguard the legitimate interests of the classes as well as the "masses." And neither the Government nor the landed interests can afford to fight against it.

Raid On Municipal Rights

In dealing with the Jubbulpore municipality the Minister and local officials have taken law into their own hands and have proceeded to lengths which leave one amazed at their audacity and disregard of public opinion. And all this they are doing only because the President and the Secretary of the Municipality refuse to be subservient to them. Merely because the Secretary, Mr. N. N. Sil, is an ex-Civil Disobedience prisoner, they unconstitutionally dismissed him, and even arrested him for quite properly refusing to vacate his post without an order from the President. They then set up a nominee of their own and even helped him to break open the Secretary's room and occupy his chair. Not content with this and finding the President, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, still inconvenient, the authorities have gone to the length of arbitrarily removing him from his office and have appointed the Extra Assistant Commissioner to act as President. The whole procedure is utterly unconstitutional and is wantonly defiant of public opinion. Mr. Mishra also is an ex-C.D. prisoner and one whose disqualification for Assembly candidature the local Government refused to remove. The people, therefore, naturally suspect that the action of the officials concerned is vindictive. In any case they have made reckless and indefensible raids on the rights of self-governing local bodies. As what is done here may be attempted in other bodies also, it is necessary for the country, particularly the Congress, to take up this question seriously and do every thing possible to vindicate the rights of local self-governing bodies.

Municipal Administration In Bombay

The sorest point in the Municipal Administration of the first city in India is its finance. "The Municipal finances showed no signs of recovery," says the Commissioner in his Report for 1933-34, "in spite of feverish building activity in the city." The budget for the year had estimated the revenue and expediture at Rs. 317.32 lakhs, and Rs. 335.69 lakhs respectively, leaving a deficit of 18.37 lakhs. In actual results, the revenue fell to Rs. 314.16 lakhs; but, by stringent economies, expenditure was reduced even more substantially to 325.52 lakhs, so that the ultimate deficit was Rs. 11.36 lakhs. Even so, the situation cannot but cause the gravest alarm, when one of the most important sources of municipal revenue,—the cotton duty,—has been abolished, in the larger interests of the general civic prosperity; when the rateable value of properties in the city,—the mainstay of our civic finance from which over 50 per cent of our civic revenue is derived,—is steadily falling,—it was Rs. 1,289.40 lakhs in the year under Report, as against 1297.33 lakhs in the preceding year; and when additional burdens are imposed upon the Municipal Corporation, e.g., the Improvement Trust, without any compensatory sources of revenue being allowed to the city at the same time.

As we have remarked in these columns, while reviewing the Municipal budget for 1935-6, the city executive have sought to bring about an artificial equilibrium, which is objectionable, not merely because it is fictitious and temporary, but more particularly because the shifts and contrivances, by whose aid the seeming balance is brought about, are questionable in principle. The reduction in the debt charges, the most substantial piece of economy, which we would normally welcome,—by securing an extension of the currency of the loans due to Government on Development Account, from 18 to 30 years,—is really no addition to the financial resources of the city; and we fail to see how, as it stands, it can justify the Commissioner's view that "the real need of the moment is to stabilise our finances by giving an immediate relief to revenue of a more reliable character than the sale proceeds of land." There is no relief to the civic rate-payer that we can see in consequence of this step. The Land sale proceeds were relied upon until now to provide the Interest and Sinking Fund charges of the Development Loan. But, inasmuch as the figures of land sales have been erratic, and fluctuating very widely, the Commissioner deems it imprudent to rely upon such an undependable item of revenue to meet such a steady obligation; and he consequently advises that the item be transferred to Capital account, and the amounts thereunder be used to prevent or reduce future borrowings. The suggestion is sound as far as it goes; but we do not know if within the period since the Development Loan was incurred, the full Interest and Sinking Fund charges on that account have been met. We are, therefore, unable to say if the proposed extension of the currency of the loan may not prove in the end, only a fictitious relief, and burdensome economy. The principle advocated by the Commissioner for "extending the currency of such loans as have been spent on construction of works or acquisition of assets of which the life is either permanent or at any rate longer than the currency of the loan" could be easily applied to all municipal loans, and we would welcome such a principle being applied all round, did not the Municipality have to incur further debts for similar purposes in the future. We have incurred the bulk of the existing civic debt on account of the city's water supply and sewage equipment. But there is no saying when we may have to incur further debt on the same score. If such borrowing takes place often, the life of the asset is no criterion for regulating the Sinking Fund on the Debt. Then there is the obligation in regard to school buildings. The Bombay Municipality pays unconscionably large amounts in the shape of rents to private landlords for school buildings. And the still further likely borowing necessary to acquire the city's transport services when the present contract with the Tramways Company expires would change the Debt account so completely that expedients like the one now proposed cannot be approved without qualification. To obtain a reduction in the rate of interest would be one thing—a real relief. But to spread out a burden over a longer term is totally different. It offers no real relief, nor solves the financial problem, but only postpones the evil day. It is wrong and uneconomical to proceed on such a basis in the finances of a progressive city, like ours, since no one can say at any given time what new burdens may have to be undertaken to keep the City Administration abreast of the times. More questionable than this method of bolstering up the civic finances is the proposal of the Commissioner to transfer large sums to revenue account from the Net Premia Fund and the excess interest in the Sinking Fund over the basic rates. This excess is, in the ultimate analysis, due to the lowering of current interest rate and the consequent appreciation of the securities in the Sinking Funds. The Commissioner seems to conclude from this that there would be no deficiency in the interest earned on this account in future years. He is, here again, utterly mistaken. The present appreciation of gilt-edged securities cannot be considered to be permanent and enduring; and the Commissioner making this raid is really gambling upon the Securities Market remaining steadily bullish,—which there is no justification for him to do. As he has himself pointed out in the concluding paragraphs of his Budget Note, the measures now taken to secure an equilibrium in the city's finances will, even if they all succeed as he hopes, have only a temporary effect: consequently it is but just and proper to point out that if he has recognised the seriousness of the disease, he has failed to prescribe a proportionate remedy. If sources of income are failing and the city's occasions for spending expanding, the Commissioner and the Corporation must ask Government for, or themselves devise, new sources of revenue if they do not want the city to prove insolvent.

The other parts of the Administration Report provide little occasion for adverse comment. This is obviously not the time for undertaking any spectacular ventures for the improvement of civic amenities or public utilities. In all Departments, therefore, of Bombay's Municipal Administration, there is a tendency to mark time, while the depression still continues. So far as education, for instance, is concerned, the city schools contain over 64,000 pupils, while aided schools account for another 20,000 in round terms. This accounts, however, for about 79 per cent of the city's school-going population at school, leaving us still far from the ideal of educating freely every boy and girl born within the city limits, and being of school going age. Similarly, the public health of the City was marred in the year under report by an outbreak of small-pox, which raised noticeably the rate of mortality in the City. The most noticeable and painful feature, in this section, is the still very high level of infant mortality, being nearly 27 per cent as against 22 per cent in the preceding year. The toll of poverty is the greatest in this shape, as is clear from the fact that infant mortality was 77 per cent in the poorest-one-room-tenements in the City! But the present conditions of the City's finances will not permit any remedial measures which would rid us of this curse, or modify its intensity. And so we can but point to such facts only to impress upon the authorities the moral: how unwise it is for them to be content with patching and tinkering, while such gaps remain to be filled, such wrongs remain to be righted?

OUR LONDON LETTER

Labour Government In 1935 Or 1936

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 10,
(By Air Mail).

From the last week's returns of municipal election results, an interesting contrast emerges, The success of the Labour Party has been much more emphatic in London than in the rest of the country. It has already been pointed out in my last week's letter that a large part of the Labour "gains" of 1934 were, in fact, "regains," the recovery of seats lost in the unusual circumstances of 1931. But this is far less applicable to London than to the rest of the country as in the former Labour lost 210 seats in 1931 and gained 457 this year. In the rest of the country Labour lost 210 seats in 1931 and gained 253 this year.

The Tide Turns

The Borough Council elections, however, certainly make it clear that the slowly growing tide in favour of Labour votes has again gathered strength. In 1924 and 1931, it was shown that the electors could be stampeded into voting for Tories under the plea of saving the King and country, and such an event may be repeated at the next General Elections in 1935. However, the return to Labour mentality is quite clear and steady, and other things being normal, it may be taken as a forecast of a Labour Government in 1935 or 1936. The two unpopular Bills, the Betting Bill and the Sedition Bill, have destroyed the good name of the National Government even among their own admirers and supporters. One issue of interest to India is the election of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Secretary of the India League, and that of Dr. C. L. Katial as councillors for Saint Pancras and Finsbury. Uptil now six Indians have acquired positions through popular elections in England. So far the first five were Parsis. The late Dr. Dadabhoy Nawroji, the late Sir Muncherjee Bhavnagree and Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatvala have sat in the House of Commons. Mr. Nowroji D. Aibless, who for many years was connected with the London Office of the late Mr. Norrotam Morarjee of Bombay, was a member for Middlesex County Council and Hampton Borough Council and the late Dr. Tarachand was an enthusiastic member of the Mansfield Borough Council. Now we have Mr. Menon and Dr. Katial who have managed to reach the first ladder of democratic elections in Great Britain. Let us hope that it is the beginning of further progress. It may be worth seeing how Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon will carry on in Parliament if he gets there as it seems to be his ambition. As for Dr. Katial, I understand that he prefers to confine his activities to Municipal Boroughs as he does not aspire to be anything other than a medical man.

Naval Rivalries

As indicated before, the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference in their discussions with the full British Delegation stood by their original claim this week over the question of parity in tonnage with Great Britain, and none of the tentative suggestions of the British Delegation for "getting rund the present difficulties," as the process was authoritatively described, came to anything. Nonetheless, the ever-hopeful British Government has not yet abandoned the hope. The delegations have announced that they will meet again shortly, and try once more to remove the deadlock, or perhaps it would be truer to say that the British will try to do so, for they have now become the active agents in the business. It is clear from the messages received from Tokio that Japan's denunciation of the Washington treaty is now only a matter of time. The objective now can only be a substitute imitation treaty, though any new treaty must raise all the difficul that Japan's denunciation of the renewal of the Washington treaty. The Japanese are reported to be quite as anxious as the United States or Great Britain to avoid a race in naval armaments, and it is in the light of this knowledge that the British authorities still refuse to believe that an agreement is impossible. However, they seem to be the only optimists in the field.

Hitler's Plan

The race for naval armaments reminds one of the race for other armaments which is going in Germany. It is believed that Hitler has a new plan to bring Germany back to Geneva and restore more normal conditions in Europe. I am told that he has sent Herr von Ribbentrop, his personal friend and "unofficial disarmament envoy," to London to see Sir John Simon and Mr. Anthony Eden about it. It is significant that a few hours after Herr von Ribbentrop's arrival in London on Thursday, Mr. Stanley Baldwin declared in the House of Commons that the Government of Great Britain was going back to Geneva determined to get an effective convention for the control of arms. "We have been" said Mr. Baldwin, "in touch with Mr. Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference, and are delighted to find our views are in close accord. We are going to Geneva in the not unreasonable hope that we may be able to achieve something."

Simon's Shocking Speech

Mr. Baldwin made this announcement during the debate on the private trading in armaments, but anger and indignation were aroused on Liberal and Labour benches of the House by the contribution made by Sir John Simon to the debate on Labour's motion calling for State manufacture of arms, which was defeated by a huge Tory majority. "A speech that will shock and horrify public opinion in this country," was Sir Archibald Sinclair's description of Sir John's declarations and at one point it was interrupted by Labour cries of "Dirty!" and "Fiddling lawyer!" Of course, the Tories enjoyed it as they enjoy any thing that is meant to be derogatory to the dignity of the National Liberal Foreign Secretary and National Labour Prime Minister of the National Government. In the course of his seventy minutes speech the Foreign Secretary devoted himself to an attack on the League of Nations or comparatively other irrelevant matters instead of saying anything useful about the crying evil of the traffic carried on by the "Merchants of Death" or how the Government proposed to deal with it. He went to the length of ignoring the Liberal demand for an enquiry—an attitude made easy for him by the Labour point of view that no enquiry was needed—and made it

(Continued on page 12.)

Frankly Speaking

CONVENTIONAL.

There was a time, not very long ago, when a mere reference to India, if there was any at all, in the King's speech in opening or proroguing Parliament, was regarded by the multitude here as a great gesture of generosity worthy of special loyal demonstrations. But everyone now knows that most such speeches are merely conventional and tell the people little more than what they already know. The King's speech in proroguing the session of Parliament is no exception to this rule, so far at any rate as its reference to India is concerned, and few will attach any special importance to it. It is true, as His Majesty says, that "seldom, if ever, has an inquiry covered a wider and more important field" than that with which the Joint Parliamentary Committee was entrusted. But it is impossible to believe that either the Committee or those who appointed it have fully realised the importance of the question with which they have so long been trifling. The very idea of a British Parliamentary Committee divising a Constitution for India is preposterous.

"DEPLORABLE AFFAIR."

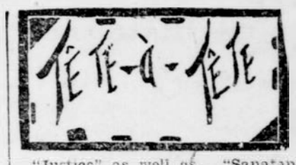
It is gratifying to note that there are, at least, some people in Britain who condemned the recent public execution of certain criminals in Sind. The National Council for the abolition of Death Penalty, London, commenting on Sir Samuel Hoare's justification of such execution, says that the motives inspiring the Bombay Government's action in this "deplorable affair" belong to the category of those described as terrorist, when sanctioned in countries, whose forms of Government the British dislike. Sir Samuel's justification was that public hangings were ordered to restore respect for law and that the conditions in the district concerned were primitive. That a district should remain so primitive despite a century of British rule is a curious commentary on the nature of that rule.

LEISURELY WAY

The Government of India are supposed to be keenly investigating the condition of Indians in Zanzibar with regard to the recent anti-Indian legislation in the Colony. But, as in many other things wherein Indian interests clash with those of Europeans in the Empire, the Government seem to be proceeding in a most leisurely way with the inquiry. Mr. Menon's report on the subject is already in their hands. But in spite of the urgency of the matter, Government do not seem to have arrived at any definite decisions. The Emigration Committee of the Assembly, it is understood, met on Saturday to discuss the report but only shelved the relevant issues for the simple reason that a Commission has been appointed in Zanzibar to report on the effect of the anti-Indian laws. It is to be feared that unless the public, particularly commercial interests, bring considerable pressure on Government, the latter will not be expeditious or earnest enough in safeguarding Indian interests.

EASY TO PREACH.

In his Convocation Address to the new graduates of the Agra University Mr. A. H. Mackenzie rightly stressed the need for independent thinking among students. But he could not be ignorant of the fact that the direct and indirect control which the Government exercise in the choice of text books at school and college and in other ways is hardly calculated to encourage independent thinking. Which Indian student, at school or college, believes himself to be free to express his independent opinions of men like Clive or Warren Hastings or in general about the ways in which the British conquered India? Even when in a sporting manner the Delhi University Law Union proposed to "impeach" Sir Samuel Hoare in its Mock Parliament, Sir Abdur Rahman, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, stopped the function because, forsooth, in his view such a debate was "contrary to the best interests of the University." The country will think differently and feel that it is certainly contrary to the best interests of a University to have a Vice-Chancellor, innocent of any sense of humour.



"Justice" as well as "Sanatan Dharma"—as caricatured by their votaries in the South—has gone completely overboard. Not many tears will be shed in any quarters over the calamity.

* * * *

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharlar, the lion of "Sanatanism" has been bearded in his den of orthodoxy, Tanjore, by the Congressite medico, Dr. T. S. Rajan, while Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, the Justicite Goliath, has been bowled over ignominiously by Mr. Muthu Ranga Mudaliar, the Congress David.

* * * *

On the West Coast, a young Indian Christian Congressman, Mr. Samuel Aaron, has given a knock-out blow to another Justicite, Mr. Prabhakaran Thampan, who could scrape only 1,790 votes as against his rival's 10,801.

* * * *

To the Tory Die-hards, the Congress first prognosticated "Poona Brahmin Raj", and then "Hindu Raj." And now it appears to them as "Bania Raj". It will never do evidently, to admit that it can ever be "Indian Raj".

* * * *

Perhaps, the Congress may be content to let "Bania Raj" to prevail for a time at least, as it is only in that form that the shop-keeping Briton may be able to understand India.

* * * *

Should Japan denounce the Washington Treaty, Britain and United States will continue their naval talks. Should these, too, break down at any time, the talks may continue still, in "solo" form, through the mouths of the guns themselves.

* * * *

There is thus no cause either for pessimism or alarm. The world may go peacefully to sleep while its statesmen confabulate behind the purdah how to dish up the destinies of mankind.

* * * *

You have Jimmy Thomas's word that the British Government is not committed "directly or indirectly" by any secret agreement which would involve it in any continental tangle. Just before Britain plunged into the last War you had an equally emphatic assurance from "Jimmy's" predecessors in the Cabinet that British Government's hands were quite free.

* * * *

The British Government's hands are always free—like the casting vote of the chairman—to lend support to the side most favourably exposed to the wind.

* * * *

The offer of resignation made by the Chief Minister of Kapurthala six months ago is timely, fitting in as it does most admirably with the demand made for it by the subjects of the State half a year afterwards. The Chief Minister has shown remarkable prevision as well.

* * * *

The Western India Automobile Association proposes to launch the P-P-P. campaign from today. Pedestrians to pavements, please!

* * * *

It is claimed that Hore-Belisha regulations have placed the motorists and pedestrians on a level in Britain. But in Bombay, it is always a race between Joy-riders and Jay-walkers. The roadhogs present a puzzling problem, and even City Fathers find it a job to save the lamp-posts.

* * * *

Aman Sabhas in Bihar boost the White Paper as the only safeguard against Congress Socialists.
—News item.

Quack follows the quake!

* * * *

Ben Webster related how on one occasion he was addressing a meeting in a large hall, and halfway through his speech, which he thought was going rather well, a voice cried out from the back: "Speak up, mister; we can't hear you!" Instantly a man sitting in the front row shouted back: "Sit down, then; and thank heaven you can't."

—PRESS VIEWS—

Congress & States

The Congress stands for the nation as a whole—as much for the freedom and liberty of the people of the Indian States as for those of people in British India. In British India, the Congress has to fight a foreign Government which must cease to be foreign sooner rather than later; whereas in the States the Congress policy is, as it ought to be, one of constructive and cordial co-operation with the rulers for the promotion of the commonweal, and direct action should not be resorted as was in British India in 1930 and 1932.
—"Deccan Times."

Paraguayans Capture Fort Ballivian

Argentine Regiments Under Marching Orders

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17.

Several Argentine regiments are reported to have been ordered to the Frontier where following the capture of Fort Ballivian by the Paraguayans, many Bolivian contingents are stated to be entering the Argentine territory.

GOLD BLOC STILL STANDS

No Necessity For Britain To Return To Gold Standard

(Special Cable.)

LONDON Nov. 17.

Despite the repeated confident prophesies of its imminent disintegration, the Gold Bloc still stands, says "The Statist" in its International Banking Number, but points out that the American monetary policy played an appreciable part in consolidating the position owing to the recent American support to Gold currencies. Despite the examples of Estonia and Czechoslovakia, whose trade immediately improved after the abandonment, the Gold Bloc's determination to adhere to gold remains unshaken avoiding all costs and dangers of inflation.

An impasse has been reached as the Gold Bloc is unwilling to readjust the currencies on parities until it is certain that the whole world is prepared for re-stabilisation, and while France remains on the Gold standard, there is no necessity for Great Britain to contemplate an early return to the gold standard.

"The Statist" adds that there is physical and moral limit for deflation and it has been very nearly, if not completely, reached by the Gold Bloc. The article concludes that the weakness inherent in gold countries, that is budgetary position, increasing unemployment, evergrowing difficulties in export trade and all maladjustments resulting from currencies overvalued beyond reach and internal deflation, render their position untenable on the long-term view. It can only be hoped that before the strain becomes too great, other countries will have moved sufficiently towards re-stabilisation to allow devaluation which will then be a conscious steps apart of general re-adjustments of monetary parties throuout the world.

LOSS OF 15 MILLION DOLLARS

Revelations In Samuel Insull Case

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.

Government evidence against Samuel Insull and his co-defendants concluded with the cross-examination of Samuel Insull Junior who stated that 1' parents lost between fourteen and fifteen million dollars in the crash of the Corporation Securities Company.

The Federal Judge denied motions, whereby the Insulls requested that the Judge should direct the Jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The case will go to the Jury on November 22.—Reuter.

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(Established 34 Years.)

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SCHUSCHNIGG SEES MUSSOLINI

No New Development In Situation

ROME, Nov. 17.

The two hour interview to-day between Sgr. Mussolini, and the Austrian Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg, is not expected to result in new developments in Austro-Italian relations.

Verginagayda who often voices the views of Sgr. Mussolini, writes in "Giornale d'Italia" that such conversations were contemplated in the protocol of last March, and they confirm and develop principles which govern close and active collaboration between Rome and Vienna.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING ADJOURNED

In Response To Request Of Saar Committee

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Nov. 17.

The Council meeting on November 21 has been adjourned some days, at the request of the League Saar Committee.

Aloisi, President of the Committee, informed the League Secretariat that although the work is progressing it would not be sufficiently advanced to enable him to present the report on the scheduled date, though he expects to finish it in time to allow the Council to meet on November 24.

STRIKE AVERTED IN SOUTH WALES

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The threatened stoppage in South Wales coalfield has been averted. The Special Delegate Conference of the South Wales Miners Federation of Cardiff, decided not to proceed with strike action, but continue negotiations with owners of the Taffmerthyr Colliery, the dispute at which caused the crisis.—Reuter.

CANADIAN APPOINTMENTS

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.

Mr. R. B. Hanson, member of Parliament for York-Sunbury is appointed Minister of Trade and Commerce in succession to Mr. Stevens. Mr. Grote Stirling is appointed Minister of National Defences vice Doctor Sutherland who is transferred to the Ministry of Health in place of Mr. Murray MacLaren retiring.—Reuter.

STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

Piccard & His Wife Reach Height Of 57,979 Feet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DETROIT, Nov. 17.

A height of 57.979 feet has been reached by Doctor Jean Piccard and his wife in their stratosphere flight on October 23, according to an official statement to the National Aeronautic Association.

TYPHOON HAVOC.

MANILA, Nov. 17.

Over 200 are reported to be death in the latest typhoon, a series of which has been devastating Philippines in the past fortnight. It is stated that 30 perished at various points in the Luzon Island, 200 in Maubon, a large village situated in a deep ravine which apparently is overwhelmed by floods. The Red Cross is sending an expedition to the succour of the survivors and to ascertain the exact casualties.—Reuter.

Tea Party To Persian Consul

The President and members of the Persian Chamber of Commerce gave a tea party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday in honour of Agha Mirza Abdossamad Khan Ababadi, the Persian Consul in Bombay.

PARALYSING SILK INDUSTRY

15,000 Workers Will Join Strikers Afresh

(Special Cable)

PATERSON,

(New Jersey), Nov. 18.

It is decided that 15,000 silk workers will strike work on 21st instant and join the 20,000 silk and rayon dye workers who have been on strike since three weeks.

Thus the entire silk industry will be paralysed.

DISASTROUS AIR CRASH IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1).

fresh batch of boys under instruction for flying and he had already chalked out plans for another notable flight.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes were witnessed at Khar as the residents watched over their heads, the vicissitudes of the spinning and the "looping" plane which finally crashed almost in a deserted open ground in a thickly-crowded locality like the Laxminagar.

"CURSED MACHINE."

The machine is a complete wreck. Some members of the Flying Club have, it appears, their own superstition, and they consider the crashed machine as the cursed machine of the Flying Club.

The wreck is guarded by the Bandra Police, pending instructions from the Director of Civil Aviation.

The Bandra Police are investigating into the matter.

Flt.-Lt. Binley was born in New Zealand.

Mr. Ring is a domiciled European having his residence at Bandra.

EYE WITNESS TELLS STORY OF CRASH

An account of the tragedy was exclusively narrated to a "Chronicle" representative by an eyewitness, who was the first to be present on the scene of the tragedy, which he watched from the footsteps of his house, a few yards of the crash.

Mr. S. R. Shanti, living in a building of the Dhruv Colony, near whose residence the machine crashed, was the first man to rush to the wrecked plane and help in removing the injured men to the hospital.

Mr. Shanti stated that he noticed the plane flying above, somewhere near the New Market in Khar and the plane slowly proceeded towards the East, i.e. where the houses were situated. At a considerable height the plane was looping and taking spins and within a few minutes it resumed normal flying. By this time it was already above his residence and again Mr. Shanti noticed that the machine was taking loops.

STRANGE TILTS.

As he watched with considerable interest the strange movements of the aeroplane, he soon realised that the machine was tilting in a very strange manner, and it struck him that it must have been out of control. The tiltings and the turnings taken by the plane were so wayward and so quick that Mr. Shanti came to the conclusion that unless something miraculous happened the plane would crash.

INEVITABLE HAPPENS.

Within the next moment, the plane commenced nose-diving and in that position came down in the open ground 20 or 30 yards from his house. He at once cried for help and calling Pandit Ganga Ram Sharma, his friend, rushed to the wreck.

Mr. Shanti was unable to say who was who of the two occupants in the machine, but frequently referred to the fat man in the cock-pit and the "driver" in the front seat.

He said that the fat man first attracted his attention. When the plane nose-dived there was a loud crash and for a moment seemed to have settled on its nose in the ground, but in the next minute it settled down flat slightly tilted to the left with its nose towards the west.

"FAT MAN" TOO HEAVY.

When Mr. Shanti tried to remove the "fat" man from the cock pit he found him too heavy and, in addition, he was strapped to the machine. His right leg was entangled in the front seat. He called the municipal employee, a Pathan, who cut off the straps and freed the right leg, and two or three persons removed the occupant thus. At that time the "fat" man was groaning continuously and was in a semi-dazed condition.

The further story is best told in the words of Mr. Shanti:—

THE OCCUPANTS.

"The machine was lying on its left and both the occupants were unconscious. I, my brother, Gangaram Sharma and Mr. Dhruv Sharma immediately rushed to the spot and cut off the straps of the pilot in the back cock-pit and removed the pilots.

"I and Mr. Dinkar S. Kothari removed some glass pieces that were sticking about the left eyebrow of one occupant. The man in the back cockpit, though he was seriously injured, said, 'Let me walk.' He was carried to the car and was rushed to the hospital."

With the help of the Police the other occupant of the 'plane was taken to the hospital in a taxi.

Both continued to be in dazed condition in the hospital, and though both were lying side by side, Mr. Ring was repeatedly enquiring for Flt.-Lt. Binley.

SENATOR KING'S PROPHESY

Future Lies With Stabilisation On Bimetallic Basis

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

The prophecy that international monetary stabilisation on bimetallic basis will shortly be an accomplished fact, as the result of buying silver by the United States is made by Senator King of Utah.

Unlike other leaders of the "Silver Bloc" Senator King deprecated the speeding up of purchase of silver, pointing out that China and other nations might thereby be induced to ban silver exports and so defeat the plan for currency ratio of three parts of gold to one silver.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH FOR BADEN

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

A fresh rift has occurred in the ranks of Reichbishop Mueller's followers. The Bishop of Baden, Doctor Kuehlewein informed the Primate that in the interests of religious peace he decided to re-establish an independent Church for the State of Baden. It is significant that two months ago Dr. Kuehlewein was among the Bishops who participated in the ceremony of the enthronement of Reichbishop Mueller as the head of the United German Church.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Nov. 18.

In the association football match Arsenal beat Racing Club de France by three goals to nil. Arsenal were leading at half time by two goals to nil.

Scorers were Marshall, Hill and Drake.

KAMALA NEHRU IMPROVES

But Not Yet Out Of Danger Zone

(From A Correspondent)

BADOWALI, (U. P.) Nov. 16

Although Mrs. Nehru was showing signs of improvement, all on a sudden she developed partial Spontaneous Pneumothorax had severe heart troubles and dyspnea. The condition became so serious on the 13th inst. that Captain. Kacker and Dr. Prem Lal Sah had to rush up to her place in the early morning. They expressed very deep concern. In their opinion such attacks, if frequent, might even prove fatal.

A few days back she was X'Rayed and a little fluid was detected in the plural cavity. Yesterday the nature of the fluid was examined and it was yet found to be clear.

She is very much pulled down and, though slightly better, is not yet out of the danger zone.

Since his going over to the Almora Jail Pandit Jawaharlal in spite of the serious condition of his wife, has not been allowed to see her.

SPLIT IN SOUTH AFRICAN PARTIES

(Continued from page 1.)

for South Africa Mr. Fijimura, denied that Japan used child labour or sweated labour, that Japan had any designs on the conquest of India or China, or that, the annexation of Manchukuo was anything but a defensive move, which any other Great Power would have undertaken if faced with similar circumstances. He was questioned on the Japanese policy in Korea, that "Tanaka Memorial" and Japan's coveted eyes on India by Mr. P.S. Joshi, the Vice-President of the Club. The Consul declared that the Tanaka Memorial was a forgery, that Korea had no responsible government and that Japan had no designs to conquer India.

SPLIT AMONG DOCK WORKERS

Uproarious Scenes In Karachi Meeting

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

Uproarious scenes were witnessed at the annual general meeting of Dock Workers and Labourers' Union this evening. Mr. Narainbdas Bechar, presiding.

After the adoption of the annual report when the question of election of office-bearers came up for consideration, a section of the meeting proposed Syed Mohamed Aslym, Bar-at-Law, as President for new year, but as this suggestion did not find favour with the majority it indulged in dilatory tactics and finally withdrew from the meeting. The meeting, however, continued and re-elected Mr. Narsindas Bechar as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Narandas appealing to the members urged the necessity of solidarity of labour without importing communal considerations.

The seceders held a separate meeting whereat they elected Mr. Aslym as President.—A.P.

LION HUNTER'S TRAGIC DEATH

(Special Cable)

NAIROBI, Nov. 18.

Mr. Jack Younger, the 27 year old son of a wealthy Melbourne sheep-farmer, was tragically killed accidentally near Rumuruti.

Accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Enion, the White hunter Carr Hartley, and a farmer named Forrester, Mr. Younger was hunting a lion wounded by the natives in a bush when Mr. Forrester, seeing the dogs scatter and hearing a rustling in the bush, belived it to be the lion and fired. He was horrified to find that he hit Mr. Younger who died of injuries after a quarter of an hour.

The body will be taken to Nairobi where Mr. Younger's wife, baby and sister are staying. Mr. Younger's father, step-mother and other members of his family will arrive at Nairobi next week from Australia.

BALDWIN ON POLAR RESEARCH

Elizabethan Spirit Not Dead

RUGBY, Nov. 17.

Speaking at the opening of the Scott Polar Researth Institute at Cambridge, Mr Baldwin declared that the Elizabethan spirit of adventure was not dead, but was rampant to-day, and he instanced the exploratory work being undertaken by University graduates.

At the moment there was a national expedition of youngmen to Graham's Land in the Antartic. Oxford had organised an Arctic expedition led by the son of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

The Greenland ice cap had been crossed by two young men alone, and there had been a private expedition from Cambridge to Greenland and Baffin Land during the summer.

Mr. Baldwin also referred to Mr. H. G Watkins, who was drowned, while leading the Greenland air survey expedition, who, in the opinion of those best able to judge, would have ranked among the world's greatest explorers had he lived.—B. O. W.

Largest White Star Liner Sold To Japan

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17

White Star liner, "Adriatic" (25,000 tons) has been sold to Japanese shipbreakers for 65,000 sterling. She was the largest White Star liner sailing from Liverpool and with Celtic, Cedric and Baltic, formed the big four on Liverpool-New York service.

'QUAKE SHOCKS AT PESHAWAR

Terrified Inhabitants Run For Safety

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

A severe earthquake shock was felt here this morning at 8-40. The tremors lasted half a minute. They were slight at first, but suddenly grew in intensity and developed in to the severest shock felt here in recent years. Terrified inhabitants rushed out into the open.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCK AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

A sharp earthquake shock was felt here this morning. The roofs of houses and the furniture shook slightly, but there was no damage of any sort and a large proportion of the people were unaware of the phenomena.—A.P.

NAZI-GERMANY MUST BE BOYCOTTED

Unemployment May Increase, But It Is Better Than War, Argues "Labour"

The October issue of "Labour," the monthly organ of the British Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party, contains a very interesting article on the boycott of Nazi Germany, which describes the different ways of carrying out the boycott and gives a list of the most important goods concerned. Regarding the pros and cons of the boycott, the article says:

"On the face of it, this policy might appear to provoke certain objections. For instance, do we want to establish a precedent, which might be used to justify the boycott of a newly-established Socialist State? Might it not prove to be a dangerous expedient, suggestive of reprisals? Will it not involve the suffering of the innocent with the guilty, including the very victims we wish to help? Regarded from the ethical point of view, is it not doing evil that good may come? Furthermore, can the individual do anything commensurate with the inconvenience to himself? Is he not too infinitesimal a factor to count in large political and economic movements? Lastly, may we not bring more unemployment down upon ourselves, if Germany should retaliate.

SEQUEL TO "MASS HATRED."

"As for the establishment of a precedent, I think we need not consider that. For one thing, the expedient is not a new one; it has been tried on many occasions before, with or without advertisement, and the boycotts which have not announced themselves as such, but have depended on the incitement of mass hatred, which will find its natural outlet in an avoidance of the goods of the country in question, have often been very effective indeed.

"But even if this argument did hold water the risk must be taken, the present occasion is unique, and the issues at stake are so colossal that petty dangers must not be weighed in the balance. For we have, as we all know, the greatest State in Europe deliberately teaching, and in every way fostering, doctrines which, if unchecked, must end in the destruction of Europe and European civilisation (I use this term in the best sense of the word). In Germany, millions of children are being systematically taught, that war is ordained by God, that brutality and violence are means to be used to annihilate all civil liberty, and that the Jewish race is the author of pretty nearly all the ills of humanity, and, as such, must be entirely subjugated and deprived of all its natural rights. Doctrines so subversive of peace and freedom must, if at all possible, be countered; and the only way of fighting them which lies open to the ordinary person is to attack Nazi Germany in her weakest spot, the Achilles heel of her financial weakness. Mrs. Smith of Peckham would seem to be a very feeble person to attempt to break the power of Hitler and his legions; but let Mrs. Smith of Peckham ally herself with thousands and tens of thousands of other Mrs. Smiths, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Robinsons and the case is very different. The mouse is not quite powerless against the lion!

SUPERFICIAL ARGUMENT.

"The argument of the suffering to be caused by the boycott is a superficial one. We have only to think for one moment of the incalculable suffering which threatens the whole of Europe if there is another European war. Will our German comrades be immune from that suffering? Will any nation escape it? Fascism, all Fascism is the greatest factor tending to cause war at the present moment, though I am far from saying that it is the only one. And among the Fascist countries, Germany is the greatest and most dangerous. Eliminate German Fascism, and the prestige of all Fascism everywhere would receive a severe blow. There would no longer be any excuse for a new armaments race! We should not have new squadrons of fighting aeroplanes! We should be relieved, or very largely relieved, from the shadow of the horrible and agonising war which now seems to be looming before us. Is it not worth trying for?

"The argument of the possible increase of unemployment is again a short-sighted one. We may have some increase of unemployment, but is not that better than war, or, short of war, the brutalisation of Europe? We all know how enormously Fascism has spread since Germany became a Fascist country. Might not the fall of the Nazi Government be a signal for an ebb in the tide of the Fascist fortunes?"

Powers Protest To Japan

Alarmed At Manchukuo Govt's Announcement Of Oil Monopoly

The announcement by the Government of Manchukuo that it has decided to establish an oil monopoly has been followed by an immediate protest to Japan by the United States, British, and Netherlands Governments.

This diplomatic action is based upon the ground that such a monopoly would be detrimental to the interests of foreign oil companies which have been established for many years in Manchuria and would be a violation of the "Open Door" policy and of the Nine-Power Treaty.

The Japanese plan is to give complete control of sales to the Manchuria Petroleum Company (in which Japan has controlling interest) and to make that company's Fushun shale oil plant and the new refinery at Dairen (also controlled by Japanese capital) the first source of petrol supplies.

In view of the Japanese action in Manchukuo, a passage in a defence of Tokio's policy in the London naval conversations given out by the semi-official Rengo Agency reads curiously. "Japan," says the agency, "is the only stabilising force in the Far East, without which the principle of the Open Door could not be safeguarded."

A TOKIO STATEMENT.

The official spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office explained the interchanges which have taken place between the British, United States, and the Japanese Governments on the subject of the scheme of oil control to be initiated in Manchukuo.

For the information of the two Governments the Japanese Government had stated that details obtained by it showed that the Manchukuo (or Manchuria) Petroleum Company was incorporated in Manchukuo on February 21 last. The company had not been given any monopolistic rights and the holding of its shares was not restricted to nationals of Manchukuo.

What Manchukuo was contemplating was to control oil sales within its territory. Whilst the new Manchukuo oil laws provided for the control of oil by a monopoly of oil sales at home, there was no intention of creating a monopoly in oil manufacture or oil imports and exports.

It was further understood that Manchukuo desired to extend the utmost consideration to foreign interests in the purchasing and marketing of oil. It was therefore suggested that those in Great Britain and the United States who were interested in the matter should enter into direct negotiations with Manchukuo.

Manchukuo, it was added, was understood to interpret the principle of the 'Open Door' as not giving exclusive monopolistic rights to any particular foreign country. "It is impossible," he said, "for the Japanese Government to prevent Japanese capitalists from subscribing share capital for the Manchukuo Petroleum Company or to request the Manchukuo Government to discontinue any measure of control of oil which it contemplates."

In this connection the Rengo Agency states it is understood the Manchukuo Government holds that the proposed oil control programme will not violate the principles of the "Open Door" so long as it does not provide discriminatory treatment for Japanese or other foreigners on account of their nationality.—"The Manchester Guardian."

Assembly Election In Bombay

WHY SIR COWASJI ENTERED BALLOT ROOM

Our Readers' Views

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although I do not usually write to the press to correct misrepresentation of facts, I must contradict a statement made by a correspondent who signs himself 'A Voter' in to-day's issue of your paper, since irregularities were the order of the day. The correspondent makes the allegation that I entered the "place where the voters marked their votes." I presume he refers to the Town Hall, as I never entered the room reserved for voting at any other polling station.

At the Town Hall I entered that room twice. I was informed that there were specimen voting papers in the voting cabins marked with a cross for two of the Congress candidates. To ascertain the fact I went into the room accompanied by Dr. Pavri, who was my Polling Agent, Mr. Maneckji Barla and the Presiding Officer, who removed the specimen voting papers. I entered once again late in the evening to record my own vote.—Yours, etc.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

Nov. 17.

Election Anomalies

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was surprised the other day an English woman requesting the polling officer to give a ticket to vote at the Mahomedan Polling Station of the Poona Cantonment. It is widely known that Mahomedans have a separate electorate of their own. The polling officer Jiraps was unaware of it. On inquiry I was told that the polling officer could not refuse since her name was on the electoral rolls. Competition is at present very keen all over the country and fair play requires that polling officers ought to use their discretion in such instances. For it might affect adversely the chances of a contestant; "Last straw might break the camel's back."—Yours, etc.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

3, Jubilee Road,

Poona, Nov. 17.

No More War

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Anti-War campaign inaugurated by the All-India Congress Socialist Party is the best way to peace or a Warless Tomorrow. Human safety or future bloodbath depends only upon the youth of the Globe pledging "If War should come I would refuse" furthermore, a slogan No More War should be the utterance of youth of the present day. Realizing, that in modern conflict both victors and vanquished lose, and that the entire profit goes to the international trust of munition-makers. Knowing, that the people of the world have no quarrel with one another the entire youth of India should carry on an intensive educational campaign to the end that the simple declaration, "I shall not Fight" I shall not kill! may become the voice of conscience and of spirit to be claimed, as his or her birth-right, by every man, woman and child on the face of the earth.

Those interested in No More War movement should join the Green International which is the International Peace organisation of the day. For the time being the offices of the Green International Society, 132 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y. will serve as a clearing house and a connecting link between the various groups that will be organised in the United States and in the different countries of the world. This movement is active in the United States, France and England and its influence is spreading in many parts of the Orient.—Yours, etc.

R. S. GUPTA,

Revdi Bazar,

Ahmedabad.

Vile Parle Election Roll

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some correspondents styling themselves as "Friends of Vile Parle" have rushed to the print and have gone to the length of accusing me and various correspondents who have taken the trouble of ventilating the grievances of the citizens of Vile Parle through the medium of the Press as "Rip Van Winkles who have awakened too late" to raise a cry against the electoral roll.

Whatever might be the facts regarding the preparation of the roll it must be pointed out here that the administrators of the Vile Parle Municipality have not taken sufficient care in preparing the list.

We are informed that the census report of 1933, June, was taken as basis for the preparation of the present roll. Assuming for the sake of an argument that this was true one is surprised to see that the 1933 June list contained 1242 names in "A" ward while in the list supposed to be a copy of the previous list and tabled before the Municipal meeting it was actually found that some one has tampered with the list.

1933 June list contained as stated above 1242 names in "A" ward. Certain objections were recorded as a result of which 39 new names had to be added. Whether these names were added or not is not known. The list was republished and fresh objections were invited, as a result of which one name had to be added. The list as published should show only one more addition. Whether this name was added or not is not known too. Assuming that all these names were added the number should come up to 1281 or 1282.

However what is known is that the list as published by the Municipality and amended contained only 1254 names. The submitted list taken as basis of the former one and supposed to be its copy contained 1276 names! And actually the counting of the names etc. and comparing it with its copy took nearly one hour and half of the members of the the Municipality. It was then revealed that the list had been tampered with.

The other point is of some greater importance. Under the Rules income tax payers are entitled to be enrolled as voters, but such income tax payers must be paying their taxes within the jurisdiction of the Thana District and not in Bombay.

I further hear that in one of the two reports which the Sub-Committee made, it is argued that in a list of 3,500 votes any irregularities with reference to 150 votes are not so large as to justify the scrapping of the whole roll. The irregularities in the roll, if thoroughly checked, may even extend to more than 150 names but those are all in a list of about 1500 voters in "A" Ward, which figures to nearly 10 per cent and these 10 per cent bogus votes can easily secure a seat for any of the candidates.

Under the circumstances, I once more repeat what I have said in my previous correspondence to the press, that the Suburban Collector must see that the grievances of the Vile Parle public re redressed. It is not true that we are Rip Van Winkles and have have awakened from our deep slumbers. Those who are daily in touch with the newspapers know it fully well that the scandalous state of affairs of the Vile Parle Municipality have times out of number been exposed in the press, and so far as the electorol roll is concerned, many irregularities have been pointed out both in the press and on the public platforms, and even the attention of the Municipality was drawn to all this as a result of which the Suburban Collector started wth an inquiry.

This will once again justify our position in the public that we are not throwing mud against any individuals nor do we raise the cry for the purposes of elections. To us the welfare of Vile Parle is of utmost importance and it is ridiculous to charge us with throwing mud in the eyes of others, and that we try to aspire to any power, position, or prestige. No further comment is necessary.—Yours, etc.

MUKUND DESAI.

Cinema & Education

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have addressed a letter to the parents of our school children on the importance of Cinema in education. I shall be glad if you will publish the same in your paper, if you think it serves any useful purpose.—Yours etc.,

M.T. VYAS,
Principal,
New Era School.

Gowalia Tank,
Bombay: Nov. 17.

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL,
Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay 7.

Dear Sir|Madam,

While most of the cinema films have been found to be exercising an unhealthy influence on the minds of children, progressive education has made them a very successful means of education. The secret lies in the wise selection of films.

The cinema can form a regular part of the scholastic curriculum and can lend a very effective aid. It visualizes almost all the subjects studied in the school, i.e. English, History, Georgraphy, Science, Nature Study, Hygiene, Sport, etc. It dramatises past events, distant scenes and happenings and even rare scientific processes and phenomena. The child sees everything happening before his eyes. The instruction is thus made more impressive; it remains better fixed and more vivid in memory. It can also be made to create beautiful emotions and stimulate healthy imagination.

Thus, with a view to provide children with educational material full of instruction and recreation at a reasonably low cost, we propose to make a wide selection of educational films and give at least one or two shows a month at a very low charge of annas 8 per child every term (six months).

It is hoped that the parents and guardians will approve of and support this scheme, thus saving children from sensational and violent films which cause a great nervous strain on them.

It is proposed so to manage the shows that a certain number of tickets may also be available for parents and guardians.

We append herewith a list of films intended to be shown during this year.

Anticipating your kind co-operation,

I am,
Yours truly,
M.T. Vyas,
Principal.

Following is the list of Films proposed to be shown to the New Era School Children during the year:—

TRAVEL, SPORTS, MANNERS & CUSTOMS.

1. Hunting Big Game in Africa.
2. Old China and New.
3. Naples.
4. Austria.
5. From London to Paris.

ENGLISH.

1. The Farm.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. From the Bahamas to Jamaica.
2. Central America.
3. Coffee.
4. The Mining and Smelting of Copper.
5. Peasant Life in Hungary.
6. Cotton Goods.
7. Electric Power in the Southern Appalachians.
8. Gold.
9. Hawaiian Islands.
10. Irrigation.
11. Ocean Liners.
12. Lumbering in the Pacific North-West.
13. Crude Oil Producing.
14. The Panama Canal.
15. The Continent of South America.
16. From Wheat to Bread.
17. Transportation on the Great Lakes.
18. From Tree to Newspaper.

NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Chumming with the Animals.

COMEDIES.

1. The Circus Imps.
2. Napoleon Junior.

DRAMAS.

1. Forgive and Forget.
2. One Arabian Night.
3. The Lighthouse by the Sea.
4. Lady Windermere's Fan.

NATURE STUDY.

1. Bird Homes.
2. Game Birds.
3. Birds of Prey.
4. Some Larger Mammals.
5. Some Seashore Animals.

SCIENCE.

1. Chemical Effects of Electricity.
2. Heat and Light from Electricity.
3. Energy from Sunlight.
4. Crude Oil Refining.
5. Refrigeration.
6. Sand and Clay.
7. Soap.
8. Volcanoes.
9. Water Power.
10. Weather Forecasting.

Quadrangular Hindu Eleven

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Hindu Selection Committee could not have done worse than electing this year's eleven: and one fails to understand the unnecessary haste made in doing so.

(1) The selection of the captain has come as a surprise to not a few. I doubt if anybody can guess the motive which guided the Selection Committee in electing him. He has not shown any batting form this year as to warrant his inclusion. And if "experience and a veteran" are his qualifications, nobody can deny that P. Vithal is the best now available for those qualifications alone. A place has been wasted on him.

(2) Even more surprising is the election of C. N. Mehta. Without going into his consistent batting failures this season in club cricket coupled with very shaky fielding, his position as the captain of the Hindu Gymkhana this year has weighed more with the Selection Committee than any other consideration. Nothing could have been a worse selection than his, no, not even the captain's.

(3) The third is about the inclusion of the so-called Bombay idol—L. P. Jai. The Selection Committee ought to have taken into consideration his miserable failures both in batting and fielding against the M.C.C. last year. A couple of centuries in club cricket is not sufficient argument for his inclusion. It is evident he has been included on past glory.

(4) The rest of the team walk itself in. No Selection Committee was required for that.

(5) The most conspicuous exclusions are Godambe and Gopalan.

The Selection Committee has been blind to the fact that no team is complete without at least a stock bowler. And where is the stock bowler in this year's team? If unfortunately Amarsingh fails to come off as in the first Test Match last year, whom does the Selection Committee expect the Captain to fall back on?—on the Nayudus and Amarnath. Once these are exhausted in bowling, the chances are that they may not be able to give off their best in batting.

In short too much reliance has been placed on individual merit and as such nobody should be surprised if the Hindus make their exit in the first round, especially if the English professionals make it convenient to play for the Europeans.—Yours, etc.,

D. R. CHAUBAL.

Dadar, November 16.

Small-pox And Vaccination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your Indian readers has called my attention to a statement in the Bombay newspapers that Dr. Nehruker, Hindu Chief Health Officer, has had his term of service extended for five years and in this connection it is stated that twenty years ago, Dr. Nehruker was superintendent of vaccination, he largely succeeded in convincing the people of Bombay as to the alleged worth of vaccination.

I have a record of what happened in Bombay twenty years ago. Dr. Nehruker, Dr. Turner and Dr. Choksey of the smallpox hospital tried to persuade the Bombay Corporation to pass a recommendation in favour of compulsory re-vaccination. Statistics from the Arthur Road hospital were obtained which most surprisingly were allowed to show that smallpox attacked vaccinated persons, and even re-vaccinated persons. The motive was to convince the Bombay Corporation that primary vaccination by itself was useless against smallpox and that unless a re-vaccination were passed, the authorities could not expect to get rid of this disease. However, full particulars were sent by the Bombay supporters of the anti-vaccination movement to the London headquarters and a memorial was sent to the Bombay Corporation, with the help of the facts supplied by the Bombay correspondents, which showed that smallpox in Bombay had nothing to do with vaccination and that the disease affected communities that practised vaccination to the fullest extent. The result of this memorial was the complete defeat of the advocates of compulsory re-vaccination. The Corporation rejected the proposed resolution and compulsory re-vaccination was never introduced into Bombay. How it can be contended from this that Dr. Nehruker convinced the people of Bombay of the advantages of vaccination is not quite clear. A sense of logic appears to be absent from the make-up of most contributors to newspapers. Those who were responsible for this statement regarding the way in which the inhabitants of Bombay had been convinced twenty years ago of the value of vaccination might have asked themselves how it was then that during the last twenty years Bombay has had such terribly serious smallpox outbreaks. It is, unfortunately, quite true that a great many of the inhabitants of Bombay have been persuaded or dragooned into submitting to vaccination but this has certainly not saved them from smallpox. If the Bombay health officials would only look into the causes of smallpox and try to remove them, they would deserve the gratitude of the people, but all the time they concentrate on vaccination they deserve nothing of gratitude and admiration.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.
October 26, 1934.

Our Baroda Letter

POPULAR WILL AND RIGHTS

G. O. M. Of Gujarat Opens Educative Campaign In Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Nov. 17.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee, President of Baroda State Praja Mandal, is beginning his tour of Mehsana District in the last week of this month. At a preliminary meeting held here the programme was chalked out. The tour will continue for a month when the Grand Old Man of Gujerat will carry on a campaign to educate people on popular will and rights and to put forward their demands boldly. Dr. Sumant Mehta will be in charge of all arrangements.

According to the suggestion of Naib Dewan on the occasion of the celebration of Co-operation Day, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati has convened a meeting of the organisers of the Baroda State Co-operative Institute and others interested in the Co-operative movement. It will be held in a fortnight when there will be an exchange of opinions as to how best in what ways the nature and scope of the Co-operative movement could be enlarged in the State.

About 50 members have been enrolled for the Baroda School of Economics. A general meeting will be called shortly to draft a constructive programme. It is gaining support day by day.

The All-India Hind Vijaya Gymkhana sports will begin in December, Competitors from all parts of India are contesting in all the item on this occasion.

WORKING CLASS CONDITIONS

10 Industrial Disputes In Bombay Presidency

In October 1934 the working class cost of living index number for Bombay City, with July 1914 prices equal to 100, was 100, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles rose by one point to 91.

IN AHMEDABAD

In September 1934 the working class cost of living index number for Ahmebabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100, was 71, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by one point to 61.

IN SHOLAPUR

In Septembeer 1934 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur, with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100, was 75, being three points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by six points to 71.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY

In September 1934 the Bombay wholesale prices index number, with July 1914 prices equal to 100, was 96, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles decreased by one point to 94. Among food grains, Cereals fell by one point to 77, a rise of one point in wheat being more than counter balanced by a fall of three points in bajri and six points in jowari. The index number for pulses remained unchanged at 73. The India number for the whole group of food grains went down by one point to 76. The index number for the Sugar group remained stationary at 103, a fall of two points in refined sugar being counterbalanced by a rise of three points in gul. The index number for the "Other food" group fell by two points to 142 on account of a decrease of five points in turmeric. The index number for the non-food group was 97, the same as in the preceding month.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

During September 1934 there were ten industrial disputes, two in Bombay City, six in Ahmedabad, one at Broach and one at Viramgaum. The number of workpeople involved in these disputes was 3,898 and the number of working days lost was 27,718.

MINERAL RETURNS

The mineral returns of the Bombay Presidency for the year ended 31st December 1933, published by the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay show that there are 21 mines (other than coal and mica mines) in the Presidency of which eight are manganese mines and 13 gravel or trap stone and murum mines. Of the 8 manganese mines, four are situated in the Kanara District, two iin the Belgaum District and two in the Broach and Panch Mahals District. The stone and murum mines are situated in the Bombay Suburban, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Karachi, Sukkur and Hyderabad (Sind) Districts.

Of the 1,162 men and 354 women engaged in the mining industry in the Bombay Presidency, only 25 men in the Building Stone Quarry of the N. W. Railway at Karachi worked underground.

The hours of work in the Manganese mines in the Broach and Panch Mahals District were 51 per week. The Stone Quarry at Kaira worked 56 hours a week. The hours of work in the quarries in the Bombay Suburban District were 57 per week, while in the Thana District they were 60 per week. The maximum number of weekly hours, viz., 63, were worked in the N. W. Railway Stone Quarry at Karachi.

Take Commercial Community In Confidence

Berar Chamber Protests Against Proposed Indo-British Trade Treaty

The Secretary of the Berar Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India.—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the recent press reports about a proposed Trade Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom and India. The reports further say that the negotiations are reaching a final stage. In the absence of any information as to the validity of the press report and the details of the treaty it is neither possible nor necessary to go into the merits of the case. But on principle the Committee of this Chamber would like to bring to the notice of the Government that it would neither be wise nor just to arrive at any agreement or treaty regarding trade and commerce without taking the industrial and Commercial Community of the country into confidence. In view of the present Ottawa trade agreement arrived at without consulting the Commercial and Industrial community of the Country and in view of the one-sided beneficial effects to the United Kingdom and the loss of India's trade in other countries the Committee of this Chamber apprehends that something may again be done which would not benefit the Commerce and Industry of the Country.

Under these circumstances and in the absense of any positive information on the subject the Committee of this Chamber hastens to lay before you some principles on which the Government should act in view of any trade treaty or agreement:—

1. The Commercial and Industrial Community of the country should be taken into confidence.
2. The effects of the treaty be mutually beneficial to the countries concerned.
3. The trade of India should not suffer in any way, in other countries.
4. The treaty should in no way have the effects of destroying any cottage Industry of India.

The Committee of this Chamber would further lay before you the fact of the impending Constitutional changes in the Governance of the country. It would not be fair to commit the country to any treaty at this transitional period.

The Committee of this Chamber hopes that this will receive a favourable consideration by the Government.

Labour Unemployment In C. P. Mill Industry

Rationalisation Still In Its Infancy—Govt. Publish Inquiry Report

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

The C. P. Government have published to-day the report of the Enquiry undertaken by the Director of Industries into the extent of the reduction in wages of people employed in cotton mills and the extent of unemployment in the industry.

The enquiry was conducted on the methods followed in the Bombay Presidency at the instance of the Government of India. The Mill authorities fully co-operated with the Committee but Trade Unions in the province remained strangely apathetic and a belated enquiry from the Nagpur Union was duly replied to and the literature received from it was also considered.

According to mill authorities the reasons advanced for wage reductions were as follows:

(1) General depression and competition in the trade.

(2) Introduction of improved machinery which would enable weavers to produce more with the same effort within a given time.

(3) Fall in prices of food-stuff.

(4) Fall in prices of cloth and yarn.

(5) Continuous loss sustained by mills.

(6) The necessity for lowering the cost of production in order to meet competition.

SCOPE OF ENQUIRY

The enquiry committee in dealing with the reasons for wage cut observe:—

"It was not perhaps within the scope of this enquiry to ascertain if the reasons advanced are adequate or not. Indeed it would be difficult to collect any material bearing on the point that would enable us to give a clear verdict unless the investigator has the powers of a court of law compelling the production of complete information. All that one need bear in mind in drawing conclusions from such information as has been possible to collect is that an employer anxious to meet the stress of competition is apt to seize upon wages as being the element of cost that can be reduced most easily and to the greatest effect."

CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions of the Committee are as follows:—

(1) The Committee find that there was 13 per cent reduction in money wages throughout the province except in Jubbulpore where an increase has resulted. The reductions in Nagpur range between 10 and 16 per cent. Akola 12 and 15 p. c. Pulgaon, Ellichpur and Badnera 11 per cent Burhanpur, Hinganghat 13 per cent while in Jubbulpore the increase was 9.32 per cent.

(2) The reductions in wages were not uniform in the mills at each centre.

(3) The Committee also find that there was a good deal of fall in the cost of living of the working classes. The cost of living fell by 40 per cent in December 1932 as compared with cost of living in January 1927 in Nagpur. In December 1933 it dropped to 42 per cent and 43 in January 1934. The figures for the same period for Jubbulpore are 43, 46 and 48 respectively.

(4) The real wages' index at Nagpur was 163 in December, 1932 before wage-cuts were applied but it fell to 143 in December 1933 and to 147 in January, 1934. The figures for the corresponding period in Jubbulpore were 188.6 and 185.2.

(5) The reasons given for wage-cuts are mostly general trade depression and heavy fall in the cost of living. No further wage-cuts are contemplated.

RATIONALISATION

(6) The committee notice that rationalisation is in its infancy in this province and practically nothing has been attempted except slight efforts towards rationalised methods by increasing the number of spindles per frame and carrying out minor improvements to increase general efficiency. Such efforts had practically no effect of wages of working conditions of the operatives.

(7) Referring to the extent of unemployment the Committee observe that there being no means of estimating accurately the extent of unemployment, attempts have been made to gauge the same from the shrinkage in the number employed in the mills. From the figure available to the Committee the total number of unemployed workmen in the cotton industry is 1.602 in Nagpur. The local Union puts the figure at 1,000 while one Mill Manager puts it at 1,500 judging from the number of persons appearing at the mill-gates for employment. On similar calculation the number of unemployed at Akola is 850.—United Press.

Snowden Shows Up Premier "Mac"

One-Time Intimate Colleague Throws Vivid Light On Latter's Apostasy

Here is the story of the greatest political quarrel of our time. In the second volume of his Autobiography (Ivor Nicholson and Watson) Lord Snowden relates with a brutal frankness his relations with Mr. MacDonald. We see how the association of these two great architects of the Labour Movement, never really cordial, became in the last two years first strained and then embittered, and with the first year of the National Government broke in pieces writes Mr. Roberts Bernays, M. P. in "John O'London's Weekly."

SEDITION TRIAL

The first serious breach came with the downfall of the Labour Government in 1924 Lord Snowden retells the story with blistering emphasis; how the Prime Minister, faced with the charge that the prosecution for sedition of Mr. Campbell, the editor of the 'Workers' Weekly" had been withdrawn for political reasons, stated on September 30th that "he was not consulted with regard either to its institution of its subsequent withdrawal," and on October 8th admitted, in a long-winded answer, that his previous statement was inaccurate. This latter reply Lord Snowden describes as "incoherent, evasive, and prevaricating," and adds that "it staggered the House and made his colleagues hang their heads in shame." An inquiry by a Select Committee was demanded by the Liberal Party and supported by the Conservatives; Mr. MacDonald refused. Lord Snowden reveals that he was in favour of it. "So far as I know," he writes, "there was nothing that the Government had to conceal. I would have given the Opposition twenty committees if they had asked for them, and this was the view widely held by the reasonable members of the Labour Party, who were shocked that the Government should have accepted defeat on what, after all was a very trivial incident."

ZINOVIEFF LETTER

An election followed, and with it the famous Zinoviev letter. Lord Snowden first heard of it when Mr. Thomas flourishing a copy of the "Daily Mail," came hammering at my bedroom door and shouted 'Get up, you lazy devil; we are bunkered.'" Lord Snowden's criticism of Mr. MacDonald is that he delayed facing it. For two days he made no reply at all, and consternation prevailed in the Labour ranks. Mr. MacDonald gave no answer until the last day of the election campaign. "It was now too late," comments Lord Snowden, "to undo the mischief, even if Mr. MacDonald's explanation had been satisfactory to every open-minded person. But, unfortunately, his explanation only made matters worse, and increased the suspicion that there was something shady about the whole question. There was some justification for Mr. Asquith's description of the Prime Minister's explanation 'that he could not remember to have read a more distracted incoherent and unilluminating statement in the whole of his political experience'

The four and a half years of opposition did not bring Lord Snowden and Mr. MacDonald any closer. Again and again Lord Snowden betrays his increasing contempt for the man who, after all, was his leader. Of Sir Oswald Mosley's conversion to Labour, Lord Snowden writes: "Mr. MacDonald warmly welcomed Mosley into the Labour Party. An intimate social relationship was established between them, such as never existed between Mr. MacDonald and the plebeian members of the Labour Party."

Then in 1929 came the second Labour Government, and once more Snowden and MacDonald sat side by side on the Treasury Bench, as Chancellor and Prime Minister. The personal differences began to develop into political differences. Lord Snowden relates how, as early as the latter part of the summer of 1930 Mr. MacDonald's mind was turning towards Protection:—

The first indication I had was a casual remark he made to me when we were sitting on the Bench. He turned to me and said: "I have been thinking how we can win a clear majority at the next General Election. I would have just a three-point programme:—

No reduction in the Social Services;

A forward programme on Unemployment;

A 10 per cent. all-round Revenue Tariff."

I simply replied "oh!" and the conversation was not pursued.

1931 CRISIS

But it was the earthquake of the atumn of 1931 that made the final crash in their relationship inevitable. Though they both broke with their old party, Lord Snowden was fearful that Mr. MacDonald would become the prisoner of the Conservative Party. As early as December, 1931, he wrote:—

Some of us are perturbed about the rapidity with which we are drifting into a full Protectionist policy. We have accepted the doses which have been given up to now with reluctance, but it seems clear from what happened at the Cabinet this morning that a large section of the Cabinet are going to force the full Protectionist and Preference policy, including food taxes on practically every staple article of food. I feel that by making concessions in one direction and another to the Protectionists we are getting into a compromised position.

As a result of this letter, a deputation of the Free Trade Cabinet Ministers met Mr. MacDonald. "We talked for half an hour. The Prime Minister, as usual, was dicursive and incoherent, and when we had left the meeting we asked each other what he had said and where he stood, but none of us could give the answers to these questions."

Ottawa followed, and Lord Snowden could stand it no longer. "I do not know," he says in a letter to the Prime Minister, dated August 29th, 1932, "what impressions you carried away from the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, but you seemed very unconscious or complacent of the troubles which were obviously ahead of you." Then he goes on to warn the Prime Minister that he and the Free Trade Ministers were on the edge of resignation. He discloses an absence of contact between them that is astonishing in two Cabinet Ministers belonging to the same party in a very difficult Coalition:—

Three weeks ago, you seemed anxious to have a talk with me, but you have sought no opportunity for such a conversation. I had arranged to hold myself at your service all this last week-end, and to remain over Sunday if you wished to see me. But you appear to have preferred to spend that day with Simon and Baldwin. I have not had three minutes' private talk with you this year. I should have thought that on such a momentous matter as these Ottawa agreements, and you knowing my views, you would at least have sought to find out what I was thinking and likely to do.

Mr. MacDonald appealed to him to stay, but Lord Snowden replied in a letter that to a man as sensitive as the Prime Minister must have been deeply wounding. "You would like to get out, you say," writes Snowden, "but feel bound in honour to stick it But there is a limit to the response to this appeal to personal loyalty, and others too, must consider their honour." Ought not the appear to consider national interests to be made to 'your Tory colleagues?' "They have sacrificed nothing, but have used the enormous Tory majority that we gave them at the election to carry out a Tory policy and to identify us with it."

IDOL OF THE BANKERS

It is pertinent to inquire why it was that Philip Snowden, who all his life had appeared as the tight-lipped revolutionary, the unyielding, relentless enemy of Society as at present constituted, became in 1931 the idol of the bankers and by far the most effective electioneer of National Government. The answer seems to be that Snowden was essentially not the dogmatic text-book Socialist, but an old-fashioned Radical His attitude was the result of the impact of the realities of the economic situation on an honest and fearless mind. For the refusal of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to face the necessity of the cuts. he has nothing but contempt. The only proposal to which the General Council were not completely opposed was that the salaries of Ministers and Judges should be cut! They were of opinion that no economies were needed, and that all the revenue that was necessary could be obtained by additional taxation and the suspension of the Sinking Fund!

UNEMPLOYMENT CUT

He does not shirk the charge that the New York bankers dictated the Unemployment cut. The vital credits could not have been obtained without it. "The Bank of England submitted to Mr. Harrison, of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the tentative suggestion of a reduction of 10 per cent. in Unemployment payments, and £7,000,000 from other sources. Mr. Harrison replied by telephone that, while he was not in a position to give the answer until he had consulted his financial associates, his opinion was that it would give satisfactory assurance, and the credits would be forthcoming." Yet in spite of this brutally realistic view on the financial situation. Snowden never abated his Radical views in other directions. To the end he was an uncompromising land-taxer. When it was proposed in the Budget of 1932 that his land taxes should be repealed, he declined to agree, and said that he would not remain a member of the Government if it was done. Lord Snowden is sometimes regarded as the first of the Socialists. History may have to record that he was the last of the Radicals.

HENDERSON LEFT OUT

Altogether his autobiography is an entrancing, if rather uncharitable, document, full of fascinating new lights on men and affairs. He recalls, for instance, that the Treaty of Versailles received a bare day's debate in the House of Commons, and that the Labour Party never even challenged a division on it. He records that in two preliminary lists that Mr. MacDonald drew up of the first Labour Cabinet Mr. Henderson was left out altogether in the first of them, and in the second was given the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means! He relates that he suggested Mr. Runciman as President of the Board of Trade in the National Government because "of his pronounced views on Free Trade." "I hope," he adds wryly, "that the Recording Angel has left no note of my responsibility for Mr. Runciman's appointment to this office."

It is a pity that Lord Snowden has thought it necessary to devote so much space to extracts from the eulogiums of the Press on his various activities. Lord Snowden's record of public service is great enough to be allowed to speak for itself.

(Continued from Column 7).

tal Publishing Company, Limited?—Yes.

That was all lost?—Yes, altogether the losses amounted to £6,000.

Did you have anything of that? No.

You introduced her to Arthur Newton?—She knew him before we were married. He certainly was a friend of mine. "I helped to bury him," Lord Sholto added, "and I knew him during his trouble and stuck by him. He was a very fine man in many ways. I take off my hat to Arthur Newton every time.

Mr. Justice Talbot: Well, you can't do that at the present moment. (Laughter.)

In later replies Lord Sholto insisted that he provided the diborce evidence voluntarily.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Giving judgment Mr. Justice Talbot said the case was rather a peculiar one. The facts were a little complicated, and the parties had behaved in a singular way, which was possibly sufficiently explained by the very low view they took of the nature of the marriage law and the purpose for which marriage existed.

Mr. Justice Talbot said he had nothing to do with the question of whether it was fair, honourable, or anything else on the part of Mrs. Beresford in setting up the defence she did. "I have her explanation," he said, "that she thinks Lord Sholto can get on very well without the money, and that she was fortunate enough to find a case which shows that agreements of this kind were illegal and that she might as well take advantage of it."

"If this deed was a sham and a thing which purported to be a separation deed though in fact it was a vehicle dressed up to look harmless for concealing a convenant to pay the plaintiff £520 a year, the action cannot succeed" said Mr. Justice Talbot. "There is no alternative, looking at the case as a whole and giving full weight to the evidence, but to give judgment for Mrs. Beresford. In my opinion it is not case for any order as to costs."

The Judge made an order declaring the deed sued upon to be void and unenforceable. A suggested order for the delivery up of the deed was discussed, and Mr. Justice Talbot observed that the best way was for the solicitors to arrange to destroy it.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS

Modern Studies Into Effect Of Rainwater And Climate

Ever since men passed out of the hunting stage of existence and took to agriculture they must have thought about the soil, and so close is the connection between soil properties and crop production that for many years the study of the soil was regarded as the province of the agriculturist, writes Sir E. John Russell, F.R.S., Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, in the "Manchester Guardian".

With the development of geology, however, soils began to be studied in the relation to their parent rock. Weathering was found to be a very interesting process associated with the formation both of soils and of minerals. The remarkable range of geological formations cropping out on the surface of this country naturally focused attention on the parent material rather than on the weather: soils were thought of as being specially associated with the original rock. The first geological maps had shown only the "solid" formation; later ones dealt with the drift; and some of the maps showed the various soils of the region quite clearly. The classification was still into sands, clays, loams, etc.; as done by agriculturists; but with qualifications; there were "chalky boulder clays", "Thanet sands," "millstone grit soils," and others.

SOIL DENOMINATIONS

The divisions so made were, however, of local interest only; they had no meaning in another country. On the Continent and especially in Russia there is no such wealth of geological formations in so small an area: large tracts are of uniform origin. There, however, it is the climate that varies; in the far North Arctic conditions give rise to the tundra, while in the extreme South-east the lack of rainfall produces a desert. In studying soil formation, therefore, the interest centred in the climatic factor: it was shown that one and the same parent material may give rise to two widely different soils according as it is subject to the influence of a hot dry climate or a cold wet one.

Climatic conditions in different regions vary more uniformly than the rocks, and experience shows that they make a better basis than the geological formations for broad soil classification. The divisions worked out in Russia are now widely accepted; the podsols of the coniferous forest regions of the North; the podsolised soils of the warmer deciduous forest or woodland regions farther south; the black earth or chernozem soils of the drier zone still farther south; the chestnut soils of the still drier region still farther south and east; the desert soils; the red soils of the wet warm regions of the Black Sea, which resemble the red soils of the Mediterranean; outside Russia in the wet tropics, come the laterites. These broad divisions are further modified where the soils are liable to be flooded or to be waterlogged, or where they are in contact with salts. The system is not yet perfect: it does not take full account of the so-called "brown earths" frequently met on the Continent, but it has served a widely useful purpose as a basis for soil mapping so that this has now become a fine art.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE

The system is too broad to be of use in a small country like England, where practically all of our soils, heavy and light, good; bad; and indifferent, come under the one heading of "podsolished woodland soils." Within this great group, subdivision on a geological basis still remains the most suitable for this country.

Modern soil maps are exceedingly useful wherever large-scale agricultural developments are proceeding. In Canada and Australia where agriculture has become specialised in a few directions, the maps constructed by Joel and by J. A. Prescott (a Manchester University man) show the possibilities of extending some and restricting other agricultural activities. In the large irrigation schemes of India, the Sudan, and Australia they show what areas should be watered and what should not. Costly failures have resulted from attempts to work without soil maps, and none would now attempt it. In Russia the soil map plays an important part in agricultural developments.

EFFECTS OF RAIN

Much of the recent work on soils has been concerned with the effects produced by the various climatic factors on their composition and structure. Essentially the effects are simple. The most soluble substances, the nitrates, the calcium carbonate, the replaceable calcium and sodium, are washed out, leaving the less soluble substances behind. But the process is more than a mechanical separation; both hydrolysis and deflocculation occur and the removal of the more soluble constituents renders the residue liable to decomposition and dispersion. This happens particularly with the clay, which has something of the constitution of a salt, with its basic and its acidic radicles, but as the base (especially the calcium)) is washed out the acidic residue tends to become unstable, iron and aluminium oxides are liberated in a finely divided state and become washed down. Some of the humus follows a like change.

Rain therefore tends to remove basic material, especially calcium, some of the clay, and some of the humus from the surface soil. These substances wash down into the subsoil and are there deposited, forming the dark-coloured band typical of the subsoils of the North or of the wet podsolised regions. The changes are extraordinarily interesting from the chemical and physico-chemical points of view, and they have led to a large number and variety of investigations.

The agricultural interest of the work lies in the fact that the resulting of the work resulting soil is deficient in the soluble substances that constitute plant food, and, having lost much of its basic material, it becomes acid. The agricultural expert can, from a rainfall map, form a pretty shrewd guess as to the probable nature of the soil requirements. Greater precision is being brought into the subject by the investigations of Professors G. W. Robinson at Bangor and N. M. Comber at Leeds University.

PRESENT RESEARCH

The work, however, is not done primarily to secure bigger crops; the purpose is to gain knowledge of the soil. In two directions considerable advances are being achieved. The constitution of the clay—that finely divided sticky material that impresses its properties so persistently on the soil—is being studied in this country by a group of able workers; among others E. M. Crowther, R. K. Schofield, and E. M. Russel at Rothamsted, and C. E. Marshall (another Manchester University man) at Leeds; and their work is gradually approaching that of the pure physicists, who, headed by Professor William Bragg, are using the new X-ray methods to elucidate the constitution of complex mineral substances.

The other direction of modern investigation concerns the micro-organisms in the soil. The invisible population of the soil is vastly more numerous than the visible population of the earth and at least as complex. Every month reveals some new form of life, but already H. G. Thornton's counts at Rothamsted show that a salt-spoonful of field of garden soil may contain several thousand million bacteria, to say nothing of the fungi, actinomycetes, protozoa, nematodes; algae; and other forms of life. All this population depends for its existence on the resigues of a previous generation of plants, but in turn the growing generation of plants depends on them, for they effect the decompositions that produce the simple inorganic substances constituting plant food. One of the most remarkable facts is that the numbers of these organisms do not remain constant even for an hour, but fluctuate up and down independently of changes in temperature and water supply; it still remains a mystery why these waves of life should pulsate through the soil.

This knowledge has as yet found no application in practice. But it serves a valuable purpose. It widens the horizon of the expert. He can now, thanks to the studies on clay and base exchange, give better advice than before; he is better equipped to say whether an irrigation scheme is likely to succeed, what chance a new crop may have, or whether a system or method found useful in one place is likely to be equally effective in another. But perhaps the greatest achievement of the new knowledge is that it has provided a sound foundation on which the agricultural teacher can develop a systematic agriculture education, for armed with this the young farmer can face his technical problems with better hope than would otherwise have been possible.

British Peer's Son Claims £260 From Divorced Wife

Story Of Her Fifth Wedding With Turkish Prince Told In Court

Lord Sholto-George Douglas, a son of the Marquis of Queensberry, gave evidence in the King's Bench Division London in support of his claim agains't his former wife Mrs. Georgina Leondra Beresford, of Upper Grosvener Street, Park Lane, London, W.

The case came before Mr. Justice Talbot, Lord Sholto claming £260 under a deed from Mrs. Beresford, who, he said, undertook to pay him £520 a year. The deed, dated April 11, 1924, was made in connection with divorce proceedings between Lord Sholto and Mrs. Beresford, in which Mrs. Beresford obtained a decree, writes the "Manchester Guardian."

The defence, was that the deed was illegal, void, and unenforceable, as it was brought about with the object of obtaining collusive evidence in the divorce proceedings through the instrumentality of a Mr. Arthur Newton. Mrs. Beresford had told the Court she has been married four times. There was a fifth ceremony in Turkey with a Turkish prince, but this was annulled.

Lord Sholto said he had been divorced about a year when he met Mrs. Beresford. He paid the former wife £5 a week. "That was simply an obligation which I undertook voluntarily," he added, "because she had no means, and I felt I couldn't leave her with nothing. I was living on my earnings when I met Mrs. Beresford," he went on. He was making money on a commission basis, and Mrs. Beresford asked him to stop" I agreed. I asked what I was to do about my former wife and said, "If you don't give her £5 a week she is practically destitute, and I don't feel I can marry you unless you relieve me of that responsibility.' She laughed, and replied: 'My dear Sholto. I give my chauffeur £5 a week Certainly I will see that she has £5 a week as long as she lives.' She also agreed to pay me £10 a week.'

£520 A YEAR.

Referring to the deed Lord Sholto said that under it Mrs. Beresford agreed to pay him £520 a year. Replying to his counsel, Mr. H. J. Wallington, K.C., who asked: "Did you agree to give her evidence so that she might divorce you if she would sign that deed?" the witness replied, "No." He added that he went to an hotel in Jermyn Street to provide evidence on which a divorce might be founded.

"Why did you provided the evidence?" counsel asked. "For the simple reason," Lord Sholto replied, "that I was very much in love with my wife and wished to do everything to help her."

Mr. Wallington: In February, 1924, what was the state of affairs between you and your wife?—She started being very restless again with her overbearing ness to get on socially. I had been trying to help her in that. I introduced her to the finest people in England—people like Lady—

Mr. Justice Tolbot: Don't let us have any names.

Mr. Wallington: Was there any question of her being presented at Court?—She was continually asking for that. I tried to explain to her—and her son tried to explain—that it was impossible. But I said I would try.

Mr. Justice Talbot: How old is the son?—About 29.

How old are you?—Sixty-two, but I don't look it.

Mr. Justice Talbot: That's for other people to say.

Replying to Mr. E. W. Cave, K.C. (cross-examining for Mrs. Beresford), Lord Sholto said he had been made bankrupt twice. He got his discharge from the first bonkruptcy before he married Mrs. Beresford, and went bankrupt again in 1921.

Mr. Cave: While you were living your wife had you a comfortable and luxurious home?—Yes, When I was with her, but she went away a lot, and then I had to live in third-class hotels.

Mr. Justice Talbot: You had to turn out when she went away?—The servants were sent away and the house locked up, or there was only one servant left, not enough to cook.

Mr. Cave: When you were living in hotels you were living at her expense?—Certainly. She paid my household expenses and gave me 10s. or 15s a week. Out of that I had to pay the tips she was too mean to pay.

In 1922 did you have nearly £200 by cheques alone?—Yes, while she was away. She was always going to Paris, the Riviera—everywhere.

There were cheques for £20, £5, and one for £100 —I had the hotel bills to pay.

Did you introduce her to a Mr. Mandelstam?—Yes. He is a very honourable man.

Mr. Cave: A member of an old Scottish family. I suppose? (Laughter.)

Lord Sholto: He was an acquaintance of my mother and sister.

Mr. Cave: Your wife took shares on his advice?—Yes.

Did she pay him £3,000 in connection with the Arts and Gene-

(Continued in column 3)

Khadi Is Sun Of Village Solar System

Mahatmaji Explains Rural Drive Plans

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

As the author of the Congress resolutions on village industries and as the sole guide of the association that is being formed for their promotion, it is but meet that I should, as far as possible share with the public the ideas that the uppermost in my mind regarding these industries and the moral and hygienic uplift that is intimately associated with them.

The idea of forming the Association took definite shape during the Harijan tour as early as when I entered Madoar. A casual talk with a khadi worker showed to me how necessary it was to have a body that would make an honest attempt to return to the villagers what has been cruelly and thoughtlessly snatched away from them by the city dwellers. The hardest hit among the villagers are the Harijans. They have but a limited choice of the industries that are open to the villagers in general. Therefore, when their industries slip away from their hands, they become like the beasts of burden with whom their lot is cast.

But the villagers in general are not much better off to-day. Bit by bit they are being confined only to the hand-to-mouth business of scratching the earth. Few know to-day that agriculture in the small and irregular holdings of India is not a paying proposition. The villagers live a lifeless life. Their life is a process of slow starvation. They are burdened with debts. The money lender lends, because he can do no otherwise. He will lose all if he does not. This system of villages lending baffles investigation. Our knowledge of it is superficial, inspite of elaborate inquiries.

Extinction of village industries would complete the ruin of the 7,00,000 villages of India.

MACHINE SLAVERY

I have seen in the daily press criticism of the proposals I have adumbrated. Advice has been given to me that I must look for salvation in the direction of using the powers of nature that the inventive brain of man has brought under subjection. The critics say that water, air, oil and electricity should be fully utilised as they are being utilised in the go-ahead West. They say that control over these hidden powers of nature enables every American to have 33 slaves.

Repeat the process in India and I dare say that it will thirty three times enslave every inhabitant of this land, instead of giving every one thirty-three slaves.

Mechanization is good when the hands are too few for the work intended to be accomplished. It is an evil when there are more hands than required for the work, as is the case in India. I may not use a plough for digging a few square yards of a plot of land. The problem with us is not how to find leisure for the teeming millions inhabiting our villages. The problem is how to utilise their idle hours, which are equal to the working days of six months in the year. Strange as it may appear, every mill generally is a menace to the villagers. I have not worked out the figures, but I am quite safe in saying that every mill-hand does the work of at least ten labourers doing the same work in their villages. In other words, he earns more than he did in his village at the expense of ten fellow-villagers. Thus spinning and weaving mills have deprived the villagers of a substantial [illegible]ns of livelihood. It is no answer in reply to say that they out cheaper, better cloth, if they do so at all. For, if they have displaced thousands of workers, the cheapest mill cloth is dearer than the dearest khadi woven in the villages. Coal is not dear for the coal miner who can use it there and then, nor is khadi dear for the villager who manufactures his own khadi. But if the cloth manufactured in mills displaces village hands, rice mills and flour-mills not only displace thousands of poor women workers, but damage the health of the whole population in the bargain. Where people have no objection to taking flesh diet and can afford it, white flour and polished rice may do no harm, but in India, where millions can get no flesh diet even where they have no objection to eating it, if they can get it, it is sinful to deprive them of nutritious and vital elements contained in whole wheatmeal and unpolished rice. It is time medical men and others combined to instruct the people on the danger attendant upon the use of white flour and polished rice.

MECHANIZATION WILL NOT DO.

I have drawn attention to some broad glaring facts to show that the way to take work to the villagers is not through mechanization but that it lies through revival of the industries they have hitherto followed.

Hence the function of the All-India Village Industries Association must, in my opinion, be to encourage the existing industries and to revive, where it is possible and desirable, the dying or dead industries of villages according to the village methods, i.e., the villagers working in their own cottages as they have done from times immemorial. These simple methods can be considerably improved as they have been in hand-ginning, hand-carding, hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

A critic objects that the ancient plan is purely individualistic and can never bring about corporate effort. This view appears to me to be very superficial. Though articles may be manufactured by villagers in their cottages, they can be pooled together and profits divided. The villagers may work under supervision and according to plan. The raw material may be supplied from common stock. If the will to co-operative effort is created, there is surely ample opportunity for co-operation, division of labour, saving of time and efficiency of work. All these things are today being done by the All-India Spinners' Association in over 5,000 villages.

But khadi is the sun of the village solar system. The planets are the various industries which can support khadi in return for the heat and the sustenance they derive from it. Without it, the other industries cannot grow. But during my last tour I discovered that, without the revival of the other industries, khadi could not make further progress. For villages to be able to occupy their spare time profitably, the village life must be touched at all points. That is what the two associations are expected to do.

WORK FOR ALL PARTIES

Naturally they can have nothing to do with politics or political parties. The Congress, in my opinion, did well in making both the associations autonomous and wholly non political. All parties and all communities can combine to uplift the villages economically morally and hygienically.

I know that there is a school of thought that does not regard khadi as an economic proposition at all. I hope that they will not be scared by my having mentioned khadi as the centre of village activities. I could not complete the picture of my mind without showing the inter-relation between khadi and the other village industries. Those who do not see it are welcome only to concentrate their effort on the other industries. But this, too, they will be able to do through the new Association, if they appreciate the background I have endeavoured to give in this article.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it

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Is Class-War Antagonism Inevitable?

"No" Says Wells To Russian Soviet Dictator

The following is the continuation of the verbatim record of the conversation between Stalin and H. G. Wells during the latter's recent visit to Moscow, which is published by the "New Statesman and Nation." The first portion of the interview appeared in our last Saturday's issue.

CAPITALISTS "GOOD" AND "BAD"

Wells: But there are very different kinds of capitalists. There are capitalists who only think about profits, about getting rich: but there are also those who are prepared to make sacrifices. Take old Morgan, for example. He only thought about profit; he was a parasite on society, simply; he merely accumulated wealth. But take Rockfeller. He is a brilliant organiser; he has set an example of how to organise the delivery of oil that is worthy of emulation. Or take Ford. Of course Ford is selfish. But is he not a passionate organiser of rationalised production from whom you take lessons? I would like to emphasise the fact that recently an important change in opinion towards the U.S.S.R. has taken place in English-speaking countries. The reason for this, first of all, is the position of Japan, and the events in Germany. But there are other reasons besides those arising from international politics. There is a more profound reason, namely, the recognition by many people of the fact that the system based on private profit is breaking down. In these circumstances, it seems to me, we must not bring to the forefront the antagonism between the two worlds, but should strive to combine all the constructive movements, all the constructive forces in one line as much as possible. It seems to me that I am more to the Left than you, Mr. Stalin: I think the old system is nearer to its end than you think.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WORKING CLASS.

Stalin: In speaking of the capitalists who strive only for profit, only to get rich, I do not want to say that these are the most worthless people capable of nothing else. Many of them undoubtedly possess great organising talent, which I do not dream of denying. We Soviet people learn a great deal from the capitalists. And Morgan, whom you characterise so unfavourably, was undoubtedly a good, capable organiser. But if you mean people who are prepared to reconstruct the world, of course you will not be able to find them in the ranks of those who faithfully serve the cause of profit. We and they stand at opposite poles. You mentioned Ford. Of course, he is a capable organiser of production. But don't you know his attitude towards the working class? Don't you know how many workers he throws on the street? The capitalist is riveted to profit, and no power on earth can tear him away from it. Capitalism will be abolished not by "organisers" of production, not by the technical intelligentsia, but by the working class, because the aforementioned strata do not play an independent role. The engineer, the organiser of production, does not work as he would like to, but as he is ordered, in such a way as to serve the interests of his employers. There are exceptions of course: there are people in this stratum who have awakened from the intoxication of capitalism. The technical intelligentsia can, under certain conditions, perform miracles and greatly benefit mankind. But it can also cause great harm. We Soviet people have not a little experience of the technical intelligentsia. After the October Revolution, a certain section of the technical intelligentsia refused to take part in the work of constructing the new society: they opposed this work of construction and sabotaged it. We did all we possibly could to bring the technical intelligentsia into this work of construction: we tried this way and that. Not a little time passed before our trained intelligentsia agreed actively to assist the new system. To-day the best section of this technical intelligentsia are in the front ranks of the builders of socialist society. Having this experience, we are far from under-estimating the good and the bad sides of the technical intelligentsia, and we know that on the one hand it can do harm, and on the other hand it can perform "miracles." Of course, things would be different if it were possible, at one stroke, spiritually to tear the technical intelligentsia away from the capitalist world But that is Utopia. Are there many of the technical intelligentsia who would dare break away from the bourgeois world and set to work to reconstruct society? Do you think there are many people of this kind, say, in England or in France? No, there are few who would be willing to break away from their employers and begin reconstructing the world.

NO "GOOD" BOURGEOISIE.

Besides, can we lose sight of the fact that in order to transform the world it is necessary to have 'political power'? It seems to me, Mr. Wells, that you greatly underestimate the question of political power, that it entirely drops out of you conception. What can those, even with the best intentions in the world, do if they are unable to raise the question of seizing power, and do not possess power? At best they can help the class which takes power, but they cannot change the world themselves. This can only be done by a great class which will take the place of the capitalist class and become the sovereign master as the latter was before. This class is the working class. Of course, the assistance of the technical intelligentsia must be accepted: and the latter, in turn, must be assisted. But it must not be thought that the technical intelligentsia can play an independent historical role. The transformation of the world is a great, complicated and painful process. For this great task a great class is required. Big ships go on long voyages.

Wells: Yes, but for long voyages a captain and an navigator are required.

Stalin: That is true, but what is first required for a long voyage is a big ship. What is a navigator without a ship? An idle man.

Wells: The big ship is humanity, not a class.

Stalin: You, Mr. Wells, evidently start out with the assumption that all men are good. I, however, do not forget that there are many wicked men. I do not believe in the goodness of the bourgeoisie.

Wells: I remember the situation with regard to the technical intelligentsia several decades ago. At that time the technical intelligentsia was numerically small, but there was much to do and every engineer, technical and intellectual, found his opportunity. That is why the technical intelligentsia was the least revolutionary class. Now, however, there is a superabundance of technical intellectuals, and their mentality has changed very sharply. The skilled man, who would formerly never listen to revolutionary talk, is now greatly interested in it. Recently I was dining with the Royal Society, our great English scientific society. The President's speech was a speech for social planning and scientific control. To-day, the man at the head of the Royal Society holds revolutionary views, and insists on the scientific reorganisation of human society. Your class-war propaganda has not kept pace with these facts. Mentality changes.

Stalin: Yes, I know this, and it is to be explained by the fact that capitalist society is now in a 'cul de sac' The Capitalists are seeking, but cannot find, a way out of this 'cul de sac' that would be compatible with the dignity of this class, compatible with the interests of this class. They could, to some extent, crawl out of the crisis on their hands and knees, but they cannot find an exit that would enable them to walk out of it with head raised high, a way out that would not fundamentally disturb the interests of capitalism. This, of course, is realised by wide circles of the technical intelligentsia. A large section of it is beginning to realise the community of its interests with those of the class which is capable of pointing the way out of the 'cul de sac.'

VALUE OF PROPAGANDA.

Wells: You of all people know something about revolutions, M. Stalin, from the practical side. Do the masses ever rise? Is it not an established truth that all revolutions are made by a minority?

Stalin: To bring about a revolution a leading revolutionary minority is required; but the most talented, devoted and energetic minority would be helpless if it did not rely upon the at least passive support of millions.

Wells: At least passive? Perhaps subconscious?

Stalin: Partly also the semi-instinctive and semi-conscious, but without the support of millions, the best minority is impotent.

Wells: I watch Communist propaganda in the West and it seems to me that in modern conditions this propaganda sounds very old-fashioned, because it is insurrectionary propaganda. Propaganda in favour of the violent overthrow of the social system was all very well when it was directed against tyranny But under modern conditions, when the system is collapsing anyhow, stress should be laid on efficiency on competence, on productiveness, and not on insurrection. It seems to me that the insurrectionary note is obsolete. The Communist propaganda in the West is a nuisance to constructive-minded people.

Stalin: Of course the old system is breaking down, decaying. That is true. But it is also true that new efforts are being made by other methods, by every means, to protect, to save this dying system. You draw a wrong conclusion from a correct postulate. You rightly state that the old world is breaking down. But you are wrong in thinking that it is breaking down of its own accord. No, the substitution of one social system for another is a complicated and long revolutionary process. It is not simply a spontaneous process, but a struggle; it is a process connected with the clash of classes. Capitalism is decaying, but it must not be compared simply with a tree which has decayed to such an extent that it must fall to the ground of its own accord. No! revolution, the substitution of one social system for another has always been a struggle, a painful and a cruel struggle, a life and death struggle. And every time the people of the new world came into power they had to defend themselves against the attempts of the old world to restore the old order by force! these people of the new world always had to be on the alert, always had to be ready to repel the attacks of the old world upon the new system.

FASCISM

Yes, you are right when you say that the old social system is breaking down; but it is not breaking down of its own accord. Take Fascism for example. Fascism is a reactionary force which is trying to preserve the old world by means of violence. What will you do with the Fascists; Argue with them? Try to convince them? But this will have no effect upon them at all. Communists do not in the least idealise methods of violence. But they, the Communists, do not want to be taken by surprise, they cannot count on the old world voluntarily departing from the stage, they see that the old system is violently defending itself, and that is why the Communists say to the working class: Answer violence with violence; do all you can to prevent the old dying order from crushing you, do not permit it to put manacles on your hands, on the hands with which you will overthrow the old system. As you see, the Communists regard the substitution of one social system for another, not simply as a spontaneous and peaceful process, but as a complicated, long and violent process. Communists cannot ignore facts.

Wells: But look at what is now going on in the capitalist world The collapse is not a simple one, it is an outbreak of reactionary violence which is degenerating into gangsterism. And it seems to me that when it comes to a conflict with reactionary and unintelligent violence, Socialists can appeal to the law, and instead of regarding the police as the enemy they should support them in the fight against reactionaries. I think that it is useless operating with the methods of the old rigid insurrectionary Socialism.

Stalin: The Communists base themselves on rich historical experience which teaches that obsolete classes do not voluntarily abandon the stage of history. Recall the history of England in the seventeenth century. Did not many say that the old social system had decayed? But did it not, nevertheless, require a Cromwell to crush it by force?

Wells: Cromwell operated on the basis of the constitution and in the name of constitutional order.

Stalin: In the name of the constitution he resorted to violence, beheaded the king, dispersed Parliament, arrested some and beheaded others!

OCTOBER REVOLUTION.

Or take an example from our history. Was it not clear for a long time that the Tsarists system was decaying, was breaking down? But how much blood had to be shed in order to overthrow it?

And what about the October Revolution? Were there not plenty of people who knew that we alone, the Bolsheviks, were indicating the only correct way out? Was it not clear that Russian capitalism had decayed? But you know how great was the resistance, how much blood had to be shed in order to defend the October Revolution from all its enemies, internal and external.

Or take France at the end of the eighteenth century. Long before 1789 it was clear to many how rotten the royal power, the feudal system, was. But a popular insurrection, a clash of classes was not, could not be avoided. Why? Because the classes which must abandon the stage of history are the last to become convinced that their role is ended. It is impossible to convince them of this. They think that the fissures in the decaying edifice of the old order can be mended, that the tottering edifice of the old order can be repaired and saved. That is why dying classes take to arms and resort to every means to save their existence as a ruling class.

Wells: But were there not a few lawyers at the head of the great French Revolution?

Stalin: I do not deny the role of the intelligentsia in revolutionary movements. Was the great French Revolution a lawyers' revolution and not a popular revolution which achieved victory by rousing vast masses of the people against feudalism and championed the interests of the Third Estate? And did the lawyers among the leaders of the great French Revolution act in accordance with the laws of the old order? Did they not introduce new, bourgeois-revolutionary law?

The rich experience of history teaches that up to now not a single class has voluntarily made way for another class. There is no such precedent in world history. The Communists have learned this lesson of history. Communists would welcome the voluntary departure of the bourgeoisie. But such a turn of affairs is improbable, that is what experience teaches. That is why the Communists want to be prepared for the worst and call upon the working class to be vigilant, to be prepared for battle. Who wants a captain who lulls the vigilance of his army, a captain who does not understand that the enemy will not surrender, that he must be crushed? To be such a captain means deceiving, betraying the working class That is why I think that what seems to you to be old-fashioned is in fact a measure of revolutionary expediency for the working class.

"Ghastliest Military Blunder"

Reviewing the "War Memoirs" of Mr. Lloyd George in the "News Chronicle", Mr. A. J. Cummings writes:—

Passchendaele was the ghastliest military blunder of all time. All it did, if even it did that, was to demonstrate to the private conscience of a British Commander-in-Chief that he was unfit for his job.

Hundreds of thousands of young men were slaughtered and maimed in its futile carnage. But there are scores of thousands still alive in all parts of the British Empire who will carry to the grave the scars that indescribable experience left on their souls.

After Passchendaele the mightiest British Army in history never in the proper sense of the word fought again. Its spirit was killed, its faith shattered, its hope vanquished. The disaster to the Fifth Army a few months later was a direct consequence of Passchendaele. It came within an ace of losing the War.

I had three months of it. My best friends perished in its foul and filthy swamps. Long before Haig reluctantly called off the battle I had ceased, like many others, to care whether I lived or died; and, long before that I had come to hate Field-Marshal Haig and to despise British generalship more than anything else in the world as the last expression of supercilious ignorance.

MILITARY INEPTITUDE.

The tragic shame of Passchendaele is now no longer denied. The blunder is not defended. But to understand its magnitude and its iniquity read Mr. Lloyd George's scarifying chapters in the fourth volume of his memoirs.

No such terrific indictment has ever been brought against a high military command. Mr. Lloyd George says very nearly the last word about this classic epitome of military ineptitude; and he says it with a cold ferocity which befits the subject.

It is the story, he declares, of two or three individuals who would rather the million perish than that as leaders they should own even to themselves that they were blunderers.

Ever since 1916 G.H.Q. had been burning with the idea of clearing the coast of Flanders and then "rolling" the Germans out of Flanders. "Attrition" was an afterthought of beaten generals to explain away their defeat. Both British Ministers and French generals were strongly opposed to the undertaking and conveyed their misgivings to the British Command.

Foch "wanted to know who it was who wanted Haig to go on 'a duck's march through the inundations to Ostend and Zeebrugge'" and thought the whole thing "futile, fantastic and dangerous."

Gough was against it, Plumer was against it, Wilson was against it, the tank commanders were against it, the artillery commanders were against it, the meteorological experts were against it. Not one of the conditions of success laid down in advance in January, 1917, by G.H.Q. was fulfilled—among them the condition "that it must be a clean break-through and not a grinding operation like that of the Somme."

CABINET KEPT IN DARK

By July all the conditions of success had been eliminated. The situation had entirely changed. But "the plan" had already been set up and enshrined at G.H.Q., and "it became an impiety to doubt its infallibility."

Haig, having silenced the misgivings of his own generals, went to London with his plan, sketched out in grandiose language and postulating "opportunities subsequent to the capture of the Passchendaele-Staden Ridge for the employment of cavalry in masses." In the light of events which showed the terrain to be impassable even to the stoutest infantryman, that phrase stands out as the supreme jest of the war.

Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Milner and Mr. Bonar Law remained sceptical, and the Prime Minister wrote down his objections in a considered memorandum (now published) which is astonishing in its prescience.

Why were these objections overborne? Mr. Lloyd George says he and his colleagues had to give way to the military authority of Haig and of Robertson (then Chief of the Imperial Staff). He makes against these two eminent generals the grave charge that they concealed from the Cabinet the opposition of the French High Command, the protests of subordinate British commanders, the French proposal to "wait for the Americans and meanwhile husband the Allied reserves," and other significant facts.

So the four months' battle in the mud began. Never was a battle staged with such tremendous and prolonged preparations; never was failure from the start more disastrous and complete.

"SYCOPHANTIC OPTIMISM"

Why was it not broken off? Why was this human agony protracted beyond endurance and beyond the elementary dictates of commonsense? When an apprehensive Prime Minister visited British Headquarters he found Haig still beaming "satisfaction and confidence" and the atmosphere at G.H.Q. reeking with "sycophantic optimism."

The War Cabinet neither put an end to the massacre nor, when failure was nakedly revealed, dismissed Haig and Robertson. Mr. Lloyd George gives weighty, if not unanswerable, reasons for not intervening.

But I do not readily follow his explanation that, even if he could have carried the Cabinet with him, the dismissal of the two responsible generals would have had a bad effect upon public opinion. It would certainly have had a good effect on the public opinion of a large part of the British Army.

GOVERNMENT WAS AFRAID

Moreover, it would not have been a new and dangerous precedent. Germany had dismissed Moltke and Falkenhayn. France had dismissed Joffre and Nivelle. Britain had dismissed French. Later, Gough was to be made a scapegoat for Haig. And Jellicoe had disappeared from the command of the British Fleet.

The fact is, I suppose, the Government was afraid of both Haig and Robertson, as it had been afraid in a greater degree of the hallowed but clumsy and third-rate Kitchener. In time of war incompetent generals, boomed and boosted by the Press, have inevitably the pull over politicians, competent or incompetent.

Mr. Lloyd George on Passchendaele is to be recommended to all young men who are still dazzled by the "glittering prizes" of war and do not yet shrink with horror from the prospect of entrusting their manly initiative to the guardianship of brass-hatted blockheads.

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Japan Tries To Set Up Oil Monopoly In Manchukuo

U. S. And Britain Lodge Protest, But Japan Says She Is Not Responsible For Her Protege's Decision

Representatives of British and American oil companies, responding to an invitation to Hsinking, were informed by officials of the monopoly bureau of the Manchukuo Finance Ministry that, for reasons of national defence and and economic development and in the interests of the inhabitants the Government had definitely decided to establish a monopoly which it proposed to bring into operation early next year though circumstances might cause delay, writes the Mukden correspondent of "The Times."

The official spokesman declared himself sorry for those companies, which had invested heavily in storage and distribution equipments and had heretofore almost complete control of the trade. It was the Government's intention to protect foreign interests so far as possible. The expected monopoly law would soon be promulgated.

The companies concerned promptly informed the representatives of the British and American Governments stating that the Japanese Government, owning half the shares of the South Manchuria Railway, which is the principal shareholder in the Manchurian Petroleum Company and being sole owner of the shale oil plant, by the proposed arrangement was seeking for itself and its nationals a monopoly which would deprive the nationals of other Powers of the right to legitimate trade, and was participating with the local authorities in an enterprise calculated to frustrate practical application of the principle of equal opportunity, provided for by Article III of the Nine-Power Treaty.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

Well-informed quarters in London agree with British observers in Manchukuo in regarding the terms of the proposed Government petroleum monopoly in Manchukuo as a violation of the spirit and letter of Article III. of the Nine-Power Treaty, writes the "Times."

As the greater part of the capital of the Manchurian Petroleum Company and of a new refinery at Dairen will be or has been provided by Japanese private and public sources, it cannot be contended that the Japanese Government have no interest or concern in the proposed monopoly. It is also pointed out that the Manchukuo Government undertook, first in their Proclamation of Independence issued on March 1, 1932, and secondly in a Note communicated in March and April the same year to 49 different Powers, to observe international Conventions and Treaties, and that Clause 7 of the Note runs: "With regard to the economic activities of the peoples of foreign nations within the State of Manchukuo, the principle of the Open Door shall be faithfully observed."

It is understood that representations have been made to the Japanese Government by the British, American, and Netherlands Governments in regard to the Petroleum Industry Law which was enacted by Japan on March 27 of this year.

The main object of this law is the accumulation of vast reserves of crude oil and the encouragement of oil refining in Japan in the interests of the Japanese Government, but at the expense of the foreign oil companies. It is not maintained that any breach of treaty is involved, but the treatment of the foreign companies is considered to be unjust and not in accordance with international custom.

JAPAN "NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DECISION"

According to the Tokio correspondent of the "Times": A spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office has stated that the attitude of the Government was that they were unable to accept responsibility for the decisions of Manchukuo with regard to the organisation of its domestic economy, their responsibility towards the new State being clearly limited to national defence by the terms of the Manchukuo Protocol.

The statement seems to be in the nature of a quibble, since it is understood from reliable sources that negotiations on the question have been proceeding for several months between the diplomatic representatives of the three countries and the Japanese Foreign Office, the British representative having submitted in September a memorandum setting forth the "views of his Majesty's Government" on the subject. The memorandum is understood to have stated unequivocally that the proposed action of the Manchukuo Government in giving a monopoly of oil refinery to the Manchurian Petroleum Company would constitute a violation of the "open door" clauses in the Nine-Power Treaty, as well as of the pledges of both Japan and Manchukuo to maintain the "open door" principle in Manchuria.

It is understood that this memorandum has not yet been answered, but the Japanese spokesman said that it was the Government's view that the Nine-Power Treaty applied to China, of which Manchukuo no longer formed a part.

U.S. ATTITUDE

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity with which the present condition of relations between Japan and the United States is considered in official circles here," writes the Washington correspondent of "The Times."

Simultaneously with the disclosure that the United States Government had made "representations," which might more bluntly be described as a protest, concerning the nature of the control which Japan and the Government of Manchukuo, for which it stands sponsor, desire to set up over the American oil companies, there was an invited gathering at the Japanese Embassy here at which a naval officer forecast to a group of American journalists, in general but not detailed terms, ehe naval policy his country was to pursue. In brief, according to one of those present, he "rationalized the American Navy out of existence and rationalized the Japanese Navy into the status of necessary predominance at sea."

The manner in which these things are conveyed to the public by way of the Press is naturally of importance. The Japanese demand that oil companies in Japan proper should increase their tankage so as to have in stock at all times a quantity equal to six months' consumption is, apart from any other considerations, interpreted as a device whereby Japan might compel American and foreign oil companies to guarantee her continual possession of Navy fuel for use against their countries. The declared intention of the Manchukuo Government to establish an exclusive monopoly in oil is interpreted as an indication that monopolies in other commodities will follow, with the resultant closing of the "open door."

There is little likelihood that any arguments will persuade the American Government or people that there is sufficient reason to abandon the relative naval, equality secured by Japan under the 5-5-3 ratio with the United States and Great Britain, and to set up numerical equality.

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"Perfect Crime" Baffles Police

Scotland Yard Discovers Not A Single Clue To Shop Murder

Scotland Yard and Yarmouth detectives are searching for a murderer of low mentality who may have committed a "perfect crime"—by accident.

The man who battered to death Mr. Horace Butcher, the 68-year-old marine store dealer, in a room behind his shop in Middlegate Street did not leave a single clue, says the Yarmouth Correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Only the accidental discovery of evidence which may open a new line of inquiry is likely to defeat him.

The police appeal to members of the public to help them in their search has met with immediate response.

Three motorists have reported that they have picked up three men who said they had been in Yarmouth.

One motorist was going to Bristol, when he was stopped by a man who wanted a lift. Another was going to Bedford when he was stopped and the third was going to Leeds.

These facts have been reported to the local police in these towns and investigations are being made.

Mr. Frank Butcher, the nephew of the dead man, who was notified of the murder on Tuesday, was brought from the Haisboro lightship by the Trinity House vessel Argus, and had an interview with the police.

"There had been something strange about my uncle just lately", Mr. Butcher said:

"I formed the opinion that there was someone he was afraid of. Who it was I cannot tell. Neither can I give you any reason for it.

DEAD MAN'S SON.

"On the night of September 11 when I was last ashore—we were in the shop and were going out for a drink when he apparently saw someone passing down the street. He drew me back, and said, 'Wait a minute'. Then he stood on the doorstep watching.

"I said to him, 'Are you afraid of something?' But he made no reply.

"He had missed things from the shop lately. He had hidden behind the counter on more than one occasion hoping to catch someone redhanded."

There may be a son of the murdered man still living and unaware of his father's death

"A subject he would not talk about," Mr. Frank Butcher told me, "was this son, who I believe was born many years ago."

This most puzzling crime has been "reconstructed" as follows:

At 10-45 on Monday night Mr. Butcher, who was standing outside his shop, said "Good-night", to an acquaintance. A moment later he stepped through the door, and a man just inside struck him down.

The murderer then searched the premises.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Butcher regained consciousness and began to struggle along the floor. Again luck saved the murderer. Although Mr. Butcher was only a few feet from the front door he had not the strength to undo the wooden bar which lightly secured it.

NEW POLICE APPEAL.

Half dazed he crawled towards the back of the premises. This sealed his fate. He had reached the couch when the attacker returned. Had Mr. Butcher remained where he was after the first blow his attacker would probably have left him for dead.

The police have repeated their request that members of the public who meet any suspicious-looking person with blood upon his clothes should communicate with the Yarmouth police headquarters or Scotland Yard.

"GERMANY REARMING"

Her Aerial Fleet Will Equal France's In A Year, Says British Woman Writer

Sensational revelations on German rearmament are made in a book ("Hitler Rearms." Bodley Head.) which was published simultaneously in several languages in mail week. It is the result of long and conscientious work on the part of its editor, Miss Dorothy Woodman, writes the "News Chronicle."

The gravest and best-substantiated section of this dossier is the one dealing with the air. An official communication published in the "Berliner Tageblatt" last year stated that subsidies for the aeroplane programme have increased from 39 to 68.8 million marks. According to the authors, this sum has been disbursed in two main ways.

NEW PLANES AND 'DROMES.

1. The Lufthansa (civil aeroplane organisation) has been elaborately developed along unnecessary lines at great expense, but in the event of war these will become highly useful.

2. Direct expenditure on new aerodromes, particularly in Central Germany, and the construction of military machines provided with full military equipment. Details of bomb racks and photo theodolites "for measuring the flight of projectiles" are given.

All aeroplane factories known from the Great War, such as Gotha and Focke-Wulf, have now reopened and are producing new modern machines. Junkers have supplied an aeroplane (type G.38) for the Japanese Air Force which is being used by Lufthansa as a "large civil plane." In Japan this same machine carries eight machine-guns and a bomb load of two tons.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE.

English firms have sold a number of engines to Germany which are only used in fighting aeroplanes. British armament firms are also implicated in the building of R.A.F. aeroplanes to the designs of the Ernst Heickel works of Germany.

Similar evidence gleaned from other countries seems to prove that the air experts of the internationa arms ring look on Germany as in the front rank of military aviation.

Several convincing documentary proofs are given of German's aviation activity. One is a letter from the Rohrbach works to an intending foreign purchaser, which refers to the "delivery of two two-engined battle-seaplanes 'Rohrmach-Rostra'" and contains this sentence:

"We are also ready to put the buyer into touch with engineering staff if he requires staff who are familiar with the adjustment and maintenance of Rohrbach planes."

GOERING'S PROGRAMME.

A document alleged to be Goelings's building programme up to May 1, 1934, is reprinted in typewritten facsimile, and from this and other sources the authors conclude that within a year Germany will have at its command a modern air-fleet bigger than France has now.

The revelations contained in "Hitler Rearms" cover the entire machinery of future warfare, including with the army, navy and air force, poison gas and bacteria and the ideological preparation of German citizens from the cradle.

"THE HITLER BOY."

A children's song, called "The Little Hitler Boy," is quoted:

"Dear Fatherland, tiny though I am, yet I love you so much. Give me my sword quickly. I want to be good at drill.

"One day I'll be a soldier as my father was. That's why I drill and stand still. Forward my platoon!

"Dear Fatherland, you can be confident. One day we will set you free. Then it will be fine to sing 'The Watch on the Rhine.'"

The book is remarkable for the quantity of detail amassed in it, but its argument is nowhere more clearly stated than in the figures which it gives of the importation of commodities which are fundamentally necessary to the manufacture of armaments.

IMPORTS TO GERMANY.

	1932. Tons	1933. Tons.
Iron	171,000	431,000
Nickel	2,300	4,400
Copper	175,000	207,000
Cellulose wood (raw material for explosives)	1,200,000	2,400,000

But the mind of the new Germany is most clearly shown in one sentence from "Der Abend": "The first storm detachment of theologians..... were clothed in grey uniforms and wore the sign of the cross together with the swastika on their arms."

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"TO TELL AMERICA OF GANDHI"

Miraben Explains Her Mission To United States

The "Boston Post" publishes the following report dated Oct. 10 from a New York correspondent:—Madeline Slade, former English society girl who nine years ago became "Mirabai," chief woman lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, arrived to-day to "Give Americans a clear conception of Gandhi."

COMES THIRD CLASS.

She travelled third class in the Majestic, and said she regretted being unable to use even more humble accommodations.

"Mirabai," who was the daughter of a former English admiral and oil magnate before she renounced fox hunting and social teas to follow Gandhi, was dressed in homespun clothing, a man's coat, and wore cheap Indian sandals.

Miss Slade said she came on the invitation of the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the American League for India's Freedom, for a lecture series "to do her best to give Americans a clear conception of Gandhi and what he stands for."

"I am here to tell of Mahatma Gandhi, I am here to talk of those tenets which are back of all he does. They are practising the virtues of simplicity, truth and non-violence."

Asked about the "important message" Dr. Holmes said she was bringing, she replied:

"If he said I have a message, perhaps you had better ask him what it is. A message—what do you want me to say? I am not in the habit of giving messages.

"If you love all nations, it means you feel the same toward all nations and peoples. I am hoping for great things from America because of the American appreciation of the rights of freedom and international brotherhood."

TO SPEAK IN BOSTON.

Miss Madeleine Slade, the English girl who became Gandhi's devoted disciple, will arrive in Boston, Monday, Oct. 22, and will speak in the evening under the sponsorship of the Community Church.

Four Years For Bogus "Major"

Invents Story Of Mythical "Millions" That Sounds Like Chapter From "Alice In Wonderland"

Four years of penal servitude were added to the career of "Major" Leonard Thomas Crane, whose story of mythical millions and of fraud, was told fully at Ipswich Assizes in mail week.

It was disclosed that his real name is Caplice.

Mr. Justice Hawke, passing the four years' sentence, told him:

"Many of your frauds must have taken months to carry out and showed the utmost ingenuity. That was the time to be sorry if you were going to be sorry.

"I am asked to show my pity to you on the ground that it was obvious to anybody of intelligence that the documents you produced were nonsensical—that they were like documents out of 'Alice in Wonderland'. I can find no excuse.

"You are a good deal too sanguine. You were justified up to recent times. Don't you try to be sanguine any more. Perhaps the worst of the offences is that involving Mrs. Duke. It was a blackguardly thing to do."

Crane, who is 32, was charged with:

Uttering a forged affidavit at Southwold;

Obtaining £659 from Edward Percy Rawlins, £365 from Oswald Oliver Spindler, and £230 from James Charles Bird, at Camden Town by means of forged instruments:

Obtaining £450 by false pretences from Ernest Edward Fairhead at Romford.

He pleaded guilty to all the charges.

FERTILE IMAGINATION

Mr. Garth Moore (prosecuting) said Crane from 1931 to 1934, had apparently lived on the proceeds of a number of frauds.

In one case Crane held himself out as a surveyor and architect, and purported to part with a plot of land to a Mr Fairhead. He [illegible] he obtained £450, and the sad sequel was that Fairhead took possession and later was ejected by the true owner.

£"32 000 WAITING"

There was, too, a forged banking account purporting to show that £200,000 odd had been credited to Crane.

"Crane was intimately connected with a man named Clapham, who is not before your lordship," said Mr. Moore. "Clapham and Crane got acquainted with Bird.

"In September, 1932, Crane of Clapham told Bird that this sum of £32 000 was awaiting Crane at the High Courts, and that £12 was wanted to realise on it. Bird ultimately parted with £12 and Crane gave him in exchange an I O U for £30.

"In the course of the next few days Bird parted with another £18, and in the course of time Crane obtained from him another £270.

"Perhaps the most unfortunate feature about this case" went on counsel, "is that Bird should never have parted with the £270.

Bird took it from the funds of a society of which he was secretary, and was tried for fraudulent conversion and sent to prison for six months.

"HEWART, C. J."

Counsel then referred to a rule nisi granted by "Hewart, C. J.," which, so far as it showed anything purported to show that £200,000 odd had been credited to Crane's account.

Regarding Mr. Rawlins, counsel said Crane was supposed to be engaged in litigation against the National Provincial Bank. One document purported to show that Rawlins and Spindler were each entitled to £501 000.

"There is no shortage of money in this case, my lord," said counsel. "I think there is 85 million pounds."

Counsel said Crane persuaded people that enormous sums of money were due to him.

The Judge: And he was getting money out of them all the time?—Yes.

Crane became acquainted with a Mrs. Duke, housekeeper to Mr. Rawlins, and proposed marriage. When told she was a married woman, he said he could arrange to get her a divorce.

From time to time he showed her documents, one of which purported to show that a decree nisi had been made absolute. The Church, however, was less easy to deceive, and the police were communicated with.

Mr. Garth Moore added that Crane was arrested in June, when "as King's Messenger and co-plaintiff of his Majesty he was seen wheeling a barrow about the streets of London."

The judge: What is his name?—His real name is Caplice.

CRANE'S RECORD

Detective-Sergeant Clark said Crane was born in Stoke Newington. He had been employed as a timber merchant's traveller by three firms in London.

In 1930, on charges of larceny [illegible] In 1931 he commenced to obtain money from various people in London by forging the names of prominent persons.

He continued to do so until 1932 when he arrived at Wenaston. He left there in 1934 after a warrant had been issued, and pretended to have committed suicide. Crane had absconded from his wife and two children, who were chargeable to the London County Council.

After counsel's speeches for the defence Crane admitted three other charges involving £675.

Crane, asked if he wished to say anything, said:

"I have nothing to add to the plea that counsel has made on my behalf other than to express my deep sorrow for the wrong I have done and for the trouble I have caused; and simply to tell your lordship that during the five months I have been awaiting my trial in custody I have determined when once more I am free to use every endeavour to lead an honest, straightforward life".—"News Chronicle".

BLACKMAILER JOINS IN PRAYER

Imposter In Clerical Dress Gets 4 Years

For blackmailing a man referred to as Mr. "A," Raymond Mullineux (32), clerk, of Pimlico, and Stanley Keary (27), clerk, of Holborn, were sentenced to four years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey, in mail week.

Counsel said Mr. "A" was a business man living in a town some distance from London. In 1932, while on a visit to London, he became associated with Keary in a way which did not reflect credit on either of them. For this conduct he had paid very heavily, says the "News Chronicle".

Later, Keary asked him for money and Mr. "A" paid him first £20 and then £750. Mullineux, representing himself as a clergyman, "Father Williams" obtained from Mr. "A" £200 and demanded a further £100 "to give Keary a start in Australia."

BECAME SUSPICIOUS

Mr. "A," an elderly man who said he had recently been in a nursing home, gave evidence. He became suspicious, he said, when Mullineux asked for the further £200.

The Recorder: What moved you to part with that sum?—Mr. "A": I wanted to get rid of Keary.

Defending Counsel: You are a rich man?—Mr. "A": That is where you make a mistake. I am not a rich man.

Witness agreed he had a car with a liveried chauffeur, and had kept a gardener and two indoor servants.

Counsel: Have you £5,000 a year?—I only wish I had.

Doesn't it cost £5,000 a year to havev a car and a chauffeur?

A MYSTERY

The Recorder: Some people do it on hundreds a year. It has always been to me one of the mysteries of life how they do it. I can't afford a car, but I know people with £500 a year who have a car and a chauffeur.

Counsel: You asked Mullineux to lead you in prayer in your office?—Mr. "A": I did.

Did that seem to stick in his gullet—I don't know. He knelt down and prayed. I thought he was a person.

A detective stated that Mullineux was educated at Manchester Grammar School and had been a novice in a monastery, but would give the police no other information about himself.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

clear that the Government was satisfied with a "hush, hush" policy. On the contrary he insisted that private armament factories were vital to the security of Great Britain and that the Government was doing everything possible to secure international agreement on the regulation and control of the arms traffic. This point of view was further expressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain in an amendment to the Labour motion, an amendment that was said by Sir Archibald Sinclair to be "like a well-sprung Rolls-Royce that lulls us to sleep."

Labour's Inconsistency

However, nobody seemed to feel much impressed by the speech of Major Attlee, who, on behalf of his Party, claimed that the Labour Party believes in action. That is exactly the general charge against the Labour Party made by the I. L. P. members and the Communists. They point out, with good justification, that in the last Labour Government Mr. Arthur Henderson was Foreign Secretary and his actions spoke louder than his words. As chairman of the Disarmament Conference, he demanded of the world to disarm, not to believe in armaments. As Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he, however, sanctioned all export licenses to send British armaments to people who could not make their own.

Fighting Ditch By Ditch

Just as in the House of Commons the National Government were driven to a corner by the Labour and Liberal members, over armament trade, the Labour [illegible] the Upper House when nine of these Opposition Peers decided to oppose vehemently Government's intentions of hastening the passing of the Sedition Bill, which had come from the Lower House. As was expected the Opposition was determined to prolong the discussion on the Bill as much as possible which resulted in a firmer determination on the part of the Government to get through its business as quickly as possible by sitting even at unusual hours. Consequently, for the first time, since 1911 and 1886, seventy Peers had an all-night sitting in the House of Lords on Thursday. The nine socialist Peers were engaged in putting up one of those "heroic" resistances to a Bill which, such is the odd Parliamentary way of looking at things, can only be carried through at the most uncanny hours of the clock. They were fighting ditch by ditch, or inch by inch, the Sedition Bill, which its protagonists said had been produced by the Government in the interests of national security in spite of the common charge against it as an "invasion of liberty" But as I suggested last week, the Conservative Peers dominate the Upper House and at one stage, as was feared, a suggestion came from some one of them that the Opposition were merely obstructing. This no doubt brought Lord Arnold to his feet, aggressive and challenging. "We have got the right to speak as long as we like and we intend to do it," he said. To this the Tory Peers responded equally by saying that they could outnumber them—eight of them—in the matter of prolonging speeches in the Upper House.

Plot Against B. B. C.

However, in this Torry versus Liberal-Labour bout, what interested the noble Peers most was the astonishing allegations of a plot to capture the British Broadcasting Corporation as part of a revolutionary uprising in this country. Lord Allen of Hurtwood, who was until recently an enthusiastic supporter of MacDonald Labourites and of the National Government, declared that it had come to his knowledge recently that there was some kind of movement in this country to seize the B. B. C. and to spring a "coup d'etat" such as was prepared in Vienna. "That knowledge came to me in person," said Lord Allen, who added, "I have no reason to doubt the source from which it came." Immediately Lord Strabolgi interposed that he supposed Lord Allen got his information from his revered leader, Ramsay MacDonald. When asked to explain himself more fully, the Noble Lord refused to say whether the organisation was Right or Left although he could say with conviction that members of it did sit down and work out plans to give themselves knowledge of the inner working of the B. B. C. According to him, these members wanted to know where the controls were, and what rooms were important in the event of an attempted "coup d'etat." This information came to him from the highest source.

Mosley Gets Damages

An interesting legal fight was fought during the week in which Sir Oswald Mosley was the plaintiff in a suit that he had brought against the "Star" and the "News Chronicle" Co., for libelling him. In this connection it may be remembered that British Courts use juries (not known in India) for cases of defamation and libel. Hence the atmosphere and environment find a play On political grounds Sir Oswald's plea during the hearing was not different from the plea [illegible] Chiroll but the atmosphere was entirely different Sir Oswald's legal victory over the Liberal newspapers now brings a radical change in the political reputation of the British Fascist Party. Contrary to popular belief, it has now to be recognised as a purely Parliamentary Party—that is how Sir Oswald pleaded when in the witness box. This will now place the Fascists under an obligation to frame a Parliamentary programme for the economic recovery of Great Britain, for the method of ruling India and the Colonies of the Empire, for the treatment of British Jews and of Indians in Great Britain and of Aliens. Here they will fail, and the appeal to fiery youth of Black Uniforms, barbed wires, rubber lathis and military manoeuvres will disappear. One can say that in a few years, if not in a few months, Fascism in England will thus cool down like the British Labour leaders.

Exit Doumergue

This week French domestic politics have entered on a new stage, by the fall of M. Doumergue's Government. The salient point on which the Radicals opposed his proposed change in the Constitution is the clause empowering the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament without the consent of the Senate. Despite Herriot's pleadings on behalf of Doumergue, the Radical rank-and-file were wide awake to the fact that such a concentration of power in the hands of one man at such a time is a definite step towards Fascist dictatorship and is intended as such. The fact that Doumergue refused any sort of compromise with the Radicals strongly indicates the possibility that he had the financial powers behind him for deliberately forcing a crisis in which General Petain would finally be brought to the fore as the "strong man" of France, and the forces of reaction would seize the opportunity to call troops, police and the organised Fascists' bands into action against the mass of people. However, M. Doumergue can feel satisfied that he has in Great Britain a number of newspapers to give approval to his action. This approval is of course, based on the fact that Doumergue is trying to imitate the British Governmental system. The supreme Cabinet, and within that the half-dozen or so leading figures who really take decisions in France, plus the powerful permanent officials of the department—this is the actual executive of bourgeois class Government which they label democracy. His effort to imitate it is forced by the discredit which the Stavisky scandal and other matters have thrown on the French bourgeois ruling class. But it is certainly not democracy.

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Our Indore Letter

A. I. HINDI CONFERENCE

Will Gandhiji Accept Presidentship?

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Nov. 16.

Elaborate arrangements are in progress in connection with the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindi Conference, which will be held in Indore, during the Christmas.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee, held the other day, under the presidency of Sir Hukum Chand, it was unanimously resolved that Mahatma Gandhi be approached to accept the presidentship of the conference. Pandit Malaviya's name was also suggested for the presidentship.

WEAVING INDUSTRY.

It is understood that in order to promote weaving industry in the State, the Holkar Government has acting on the recommendations of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, decided to revive Handloom weaving at Maheshwar, where Government owns a cloth factory and which place, at one time, was a nerve centre of the weaving industry of the State.

NEXT A.G.G.

It is authoritatively stated that Mr. K.S. Fitze, I.C.S., Political Agent, Malwa States, will be appointed to officiate as A.G.G., Central India States, when the Hon. Lt.-Col. R.J. MacNabb proceeds on six months' leave next summer.

The Maharaja Holkar returned to Indore on Tuesday from Kashmir.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 18.

The Western Disturbance has passed away eastwards. Scattered light showers occurred in South Madras, Mysore, Tennasserim and Assam. Sibsagar reports a quarter inch.

Forecast: Scattered falls of rain may recur in South Madras and Tenasserim.—A. P.

Dacoits are reported to have forcibly carried away two children from the village of Kurra, Agra District, in order to hold them to ransom. The culprits have not yet been traced.

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Ll. G. Indicts British War Lords

"GAMBLERS WHO DID NOT UNDERSTAND"

The Battle of Passchendaele was "a gamble with the lives of men."

This is only part of Mr. Lloyd George's indictment of those responsible for the battle in Vol. 4 of his "War Memoirs".

He declares that the gamblers (he took the word from the lips of Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff) did not understand the game and never saw the play in which they risked such precious stakes.

STAFF OFFICERS' TEARS

He relates a story of a high staff officer who, taken to the morass of the battlefield—after the battle—burst into tears and exclaimed: "Good God, did we really send men to fight in that."

"That" was the country through which L. G. says Haig "thought it might be possible that tanks and even cavalry might go forward."

A Tank Corps officer is quoted as follows:

"I am absolutely convinced that the department responsible for the staging of the Ypres offensive had not the remotest conception of the state of affairs existing."

L. G. declares that many officers knew the Passchendaele terrain to be a reclaimed marsh which shell-fire was bound to make impassable. They even mapped the spots where floods would occur. G. H. Q. replied to their protestations with: "Send no more of these ridiculous maps.

HAIG ACCUSED

He sums up:

"Thus G. H. Q. never witnessed, not even through a telescope, the attacks it ordained, except on carefully prepared charts where the advancing battalions were represented by the pencil which marched with ease across swamps. . . As for the mud it never incommoded the movements of this irresistible pencil."

Mr. Lloyd George accuses Haig of blinding not only himself, but the Government and the public.

He asserts that Haig concealed the opposition of Petain and the French, who had to contend with mutiny in their own army. Of this mutiny he writes:

"A battalion ordered to the front refused to proceed, and dispersed into a wood. Soldiers coming home on leave sang the Internationale and demanded peace. A number of young French infantrymen marched through the streets of a French town bleating like sheep to indicate that they were being driven like lambs to the slaughter."

He says that when at G. H. Q. he asked to see German prisoners whose physique was alleged to be poor, a message was secretly sent ordering the removal of all able-bodied men from the prisoners' cages.

WAR CABINET SHOWN

Describing the way in which Haig set forth his plan of attack to the War Cabinet, L. G. says

"He spread on a table or desk a large map and made dramatic use of both hands of demonstrate how he proposed to sweep up the enemy—first the right hand brushing along the surface irresistibly, and then came the left, his outer finger ultimately touching the German frontier with the nail across."

The battle achieved only a fraction of the first objective at a cost of five men to every three Germans killed.

Yet when the War Premier visited G. H. Q. he found there, "an atmosphere of unmistakable exaltation". He declares that the public was fed with "cock and bull" stories of victories and cracking German morale when actually Ludendorff was withdrawing troops for use on other fronts.

Mr. Lloyd George's conclusion is that "the price paid in this war for immunity to Generals was prodigious."

OTTAWA WINDOW-DRESSING

Laxmandass Daga Exposes Manipulation Of Figures In Dr. Meek's Report

The following are extracts from speech of Mr. Larmandass Daga, the new President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce at its annual general meeting held on November 4:—

I heartily second the proposal moved by my friend Mr. Shivpratap Joshi for adoption of the annual report of the Chamber for the year 1934.

At the outset, I tender my sincere thanks to the Board for the honour they have done me and the confidence reposed in me by unanimously electing me as President of the Chamber.

The Indian mercantile community is now passing through very hard times. The last two or three years have been particularly prolific in production of new and woeful entanglements, which, I fear, will continue to mar the economic progress of this country for years to come. The signing of the Ottawa Pact, formation of the Railway Board as a statutory body, constituting the Reserve Bank in a highly undesirable form are some of the glaring instances.

OTTAWA AT WORK.

The report on the working of the scheme of preferences under the Ottawa Agreement upto the end of the fiscal year 1933-34 has been published. Although this report has been discussed and criticised by several public bodies and publicists, certain aspects of it have remained untouched up to this day. It is really a very weak defence of the Ottawa Agreement which Dr. Meek has been able to put up. A careful examination of the relevant factors makes it abundantly clear that India has not been able to secure any material advantage from the Preferences. With regard to the main exports of India namely cotton and jute there has been no preference whatsoever, and in fact, there is no improvement. With regard to certain raw materials like Oil seeds, hides and skins preference was, granted but it does not appear to have helped India in increasing exports to England in competition with Empire countries or even other producers of Linseed. It shows material increase in exports of linseed, but informed opinion is now agreed upon the point that the increase in the quantity of linseed exported to England is really the result of the two consecutive bad crops in Argentine and America and the resultant shortage in the world's supply, India alone having sufficient seeds for export. It may be stated here that Argentine, India's real competitor, has got an advantage of a substantial rebate on freight to off-set the duty of 10 per cent. In effect, Dr. Meek's report itself admits that India has had little advantage on the whole as a result of the Ottawa Pact.

BRITAIN, A GAINER.

The true test for ascertaining whether India has really obtained an advantage in the British market is to compare the percentage of India exports in the total imports of the United Kingdom with the percentage of British exports in the total imports of India. We find that the United Kingdom imported 4.3 per cent. of her total requirements from India. On the other hand, India imported 35.5 per cent. of her total imports from Britain. It will thus be seen that even though India took 35.5 per cent. in 1931-32 and 41.2 per cent., in 1933-34, of her total requirements, England took only 4.3 per cent. of her total imports in 1931-32 and 5.5 per cent. in 1933-34 from India. The figures for 1933-34 for England are subject to revision by the quantity of re-exports and consigments to orders and the real percentage may finally be found to be only 5 per cent. or even less. India's share in the British imports is only 5 per cent. while of Britain's share in India's imports stands at 41.2 per cent. Britain has gained substantial advantage but not India.

Appendices 2 to 5 to Dr. Meek's report are devoted to showing the advantage secured by India and England respectively; and Dr. Meek calculates the advantage on the basis of the additional amount of duty that would have been collected if the preference was not in existence and puts it down as an advantage gained by the other country as a result of such preference. In this manner the total amount of advantage gained by India has been put down at a figure of 5 crores and 2 lacs while the total advantage gained by England has been put down at 5 crores and 51 lacs. In the sum of Rs. 8 crores and 2 lakhs there are three items covering 5 crores and 97 lacs as under:—

Goods.	Value of exports to England.	Advantage to India.
Rice	51 lacs.	1 Crore 12 lacs.
Tobacco	47 lacs.	1 Crore 77 lacs.
Tea	—— ——	3 Crores 7 lacs

MANIPULATION OF FIGURES

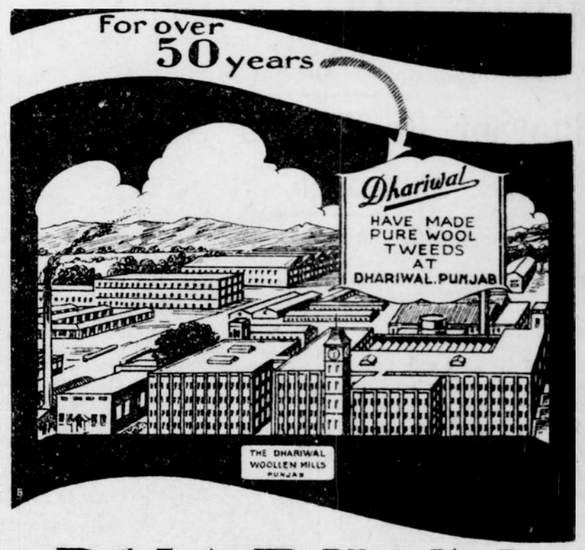
A careful examination of facts will convince any unbiassed student of the question that the alleged advantage of 5 crores and 97 lakhs is quite unreal. The total amount of rice sold by India to England in the year 1933-34 was of the value of Rs. 51,98,000 and on this sale England is shown to have sacrificed 1 crore and 12 lakhs! This amount is said to be the corresponding advantage reaped by India. The case of tobacco stands on an identical basis. India sold tobacco of the value of 47 lakhs and the total sacrifices made by England in customs duty are shown at 1 crore and 78 lakhs. Thus the advantage gained by India is put at a figure which is equal to about 400 per cent., of the value of the goods sold. Another instance of manipulation and misuse of figures would be found in the case of tea. In the first place, tea is grown in India by British planters with British capital and for British benefit. England had already entered into an agreement with all the tea-producing countries and the quota for exports from India was fixed at 91 per cent., and production in India was regulated in accordance with the said quota between India, Ceylon and Dutch East Indies. In view of the fact that no more of Indian tea could be exported than the quota fixed prior to the Ottawa Pact, there can be no advantage to India by reason of the Ottawa preferences. In spite of this, Dr. Meek has tried to show that India received advantage to the extent of 3 crores and 7 lakhs on her exports of tea to England. As a matter of fact, there is no advantage as no export duty was collected on Indian or Ceylonese tea. The preference on tobacco came into force in 1919 and for the last 15 years it has subsisted because it suits Britain's convenience and helps her in keeping down the costs of living of her nationals and reducing non-empire adverse balance of trade. The Ottawa Agreement has made no change whatsoever in respect of tobacco and the statement that Britain has sacrificed and India has obtained an advantage of 77 lakhs seems to be manifestly ill-founded. It will thus be seen that from out of the total of 8 crores, 5 crores and 97 lakhs are in respect of 3 items mentioned above, which confer no real benefit on India. I have taken only important items to show the nature of the alleged benefit to India.

BRITISH PIECE-GOODS.

I shall now refer to the fourth schedule which tabulates the advantages secured by England by reason of preferences granted by India. The largest item is that of cotton piece-goods which is responsible for 3 crores and 2 lakhs. England has obtained a real advantage to the extent of 3 crores, or even more in as much as imports from Japan have been restricted to 40 crores of yards and subject to a duty of 50 per cent., while England is able to sell goods to India under a reduced duty of 25 per cent., and without any limit as to quantity. The result is that British goods though dearer than Japanese are sold in India at higher price F.O.B., while cheaper Japanese goods of similar quality beyond the quota limit are shut out. If Japanese exports had not been restricted and England had not been given a preference, she would never have been able to sell even 1/3rd or 1/4th of what she has actually sold under the preferential tariffs. Thus England has been able to sell to India goods at prices higher than at which similar goods could be purchased from Japan. I have only selected the most important item for explaining the real effects of the Ottawa Pact. It will thus be seen that the advantage is all on the side of England who has been able to sell more and at better rates by reason of the Agreement while India has not been able either to increase her exports appreciably or to get any better prices than her competitors inside or outside the Empire as a result of the Ottawa Agreement.

BRITAIN TO BLAME

Dr. Meek complains that "the tariff policy of the various countries resulting especially from the doctrine if national self-sufficiency, which has been gaining ground so rapidly, is damming up the channels of international trade". Dr. Meek ought to know that the policy of self-sufficiency within the Empire, of which the Ottawa Agreement is a necessary corollary, originated from Britain. And the Government of India must have known even while they were negotiating the agreement that the "damming up" process would be accelerated by the agreement itself and would thus counteract most of the advantages which they were so vehemently claiming to have secured for India. Besides, the difficulty in the way of isolating the effects of preference from the effects due to other causes, as Dr. Meek puts it, becomes very grave where there is a lack of adequate and accurate statistical information as in India. What is the use, then, in blindly adhering to an agreement whose benefits are either shrouded in mystery or conspicuous by their absence. It has done India no good and time will not improve upon it. The only proper course for Government, is to scrap it up at the earliest opportunity.



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Father Of 62 Children

And That By One Wife: Another Record-Breaker Has Six Children In A Year

Quintuplets born recently have aroused world-wide interest, but there is no modern parallel to the record of the Scottish weaver who, in the seventeenth century, was father of sixty-two children by one wife and left forty-six of them to mourn him, although he has no mean rival in Levi Braskaw, a Canadian with forty-one children.

His first wife was responsible for six of them; his second added two dozen more; and his third completed the list with a contribution of eleven. At sixty-nine, Mr. Braskaw has twenty-nine married sons and daughters; and his living descendants number just under two hundred.

Anthony Clark, a book canvasser, acknowledged in the Clerkenwell County Court the paternity of thirty-two children; Mrs. Mary Jonas, of Chester, increased the population of England by thirty-three; and Mrs. Emma Hare confided to a neighbour that she had nursed twenty-seven children.

Not long ago, three parents called upon the registrar for Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, to register the births—one, of his twenty-first child; the second, of his nineteenth; and the third, of number seventeen—the three families thus aggregating fifty-seven children.

From Antwerp came the story of a Mme. Carlier, who had given birth to six sons in one year—the first set of triplets in January and the second in the following December.

PACKED NURSERIES.

In a Chicago divorce case in 1920 it came out in evidence that the plaintiff, Mrs. Josephine Ormsby, though she had been married only seven years, had in that time been the mother of one set of triplets, two pairs of twins, three single children, and one set of quadruplets—an average of two children a year.

When Mrs. Ursula Lightfoot, of Ayton, in Yorkshire, died in her ninety-fourth year, she left nine children, seventy-nine grandchildren, seventy-three great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren. In Southern Georgia, a Mrs. Shiver spent her last years in visiting one after another, the homes of her descendants, who number 310 in four generations; and Mrs. Sarah Ann Woolf, of Utah, when she died at the age of ninety-one, left 303 living descendants, including 189 great-grandchildren and twenty-three great-great-grandchildren.

Six brothers and sisters, children of a settler named Webb in the Cumberland district of Kentucky, among them have lived to see 1,651 of their progeny. The eldest brother, Jason, has 444 descendants; Miles takes second place with 402; then follow three sisters, with contributions of 230, 208, and 201 respectively; and the roll ends with the youngest brother, whose total is a modest 166.

Not the least astonishing of family records is that of M. Gourdon, who died in Paris at the age of 101. M. Gourdon's father was born in 1731; married in 1752; and in 1753 became father of a boy who died in the same year. He married for the second time in 1820, and at the age of ninety-one became the father of a second boy, the late M. Gourdon, who at the close of his long life was able to say: "My brother died 171 years ago.—"Tit-bits."

TRADE & FINANCE

MONEY RATES CONTINUE EASY

Buoyant Feeling In Securities

RISE AND FALL IN SILVER

Weekly Market Reviews

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

MONEY

Money rates were easy throughout the period under review, day to day loans being quoted at about 1 to 1½ per cent. Large maturities of treasury bills amounting to Rs. 528.25 lacs as against renewals of only Rs. 163.50 lacs accounted for the cheapness. The average rate of acceptance of tenders was little changed at Rs. 1-7-10 per cent. Government have borrowed Rs. 3 crores for Ways and Means and the cash balance of the Bank has declined by 340 lacs due probably to pre-Diwali holiday withdrawals. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Bank shows an increase of Rs. 245.05 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates: one month 1¼ per cent; two months 1½ per cent; three months 1 3/4 per cent and six months 2 to 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on November 9, 1934 shows a large decrease of Rs. 340.49 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 23,46,43,000 as compared with Rs. 21.43 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.83, a decline of Rs. 2.98 per cent under last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted show a small increase of Rs. 12.38 lacs and by Rs. 15.13 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 11.40 lacs Government deposits have receded by Rs. 65.58 lacs to Rs. 6.83 crores, and other deposits by Rs. 223.51 lacs to Rs. 76.04 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanbed at 3½ per cent.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

A buoyant tone was manifest in gilt-edged following further improvement in India sterling stocks, particularly the 3 per cent which recorded a rise from £85½ to £89½. 3½ per cent stock also gained from £97 1/4 to £98 1/4. In the local market 3½ per cent Paper advanced from Rs. 92-5 to as high as Rs. 95-7, and there was a large speculative turnover. The investment demand, was however, negligible. 3 per cent 1941 bonds improved to Rs. 100-4. 3½ per cent 1947-50 loan gained a rupee to Rs. 102-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan advanced from Rs. 107-8 to Rs. 108-15 and 1943 loan from Rs. 104-14 to Rs. 105-5. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan also steadied to Rs. 108-2 and 1940-43s to Rs. 109-2. 5 per cent 1945-55 loan gained about 8 annas to Rs. 117-14. 5½ per cent 1938-40 loan closed at Rs. 109-2. 6½ per cent Bom. Dev. Loan was unchanged at Rs. 103-13 and 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102-13.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange rates were practically unchanged and sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1/6-1/32 and buyers 1/6-1/16. The volume of business was restricted. Fresh business in in connection with the export of gold was small while Merchandise export bills were negligible and this accounted for the small amount of tenders to Government, amounting to £100,000, which Government accepted in full at 1/6-1/16. In the forward market 1/6-1/32 was available upto February 1935.

Fluctuations in the pound sterling value in terms of gold currencies were narrow this week and ranged between dol. 500 3/4 and dol. 4.93 7/8 for New York and between 76.12 and 75.65 for French francs. The closing rates were dol. 4.99 1/2 and 75.78 French francs per £. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.43 and 58.40 respectively.

GOLD

Barring a temporary set-back to Rs. 34-8 per tola in mid-week, gold prices were practically unchanged throughout, the quotation for ready remaining between Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-9-3. Fresh business was impracticable as the local rates remained above parity. This was due to comparatively smaller arrivals from up-country, which now average some 8 to 10,000 tolas a day, and waning speculative activity since attention was centered largely on silver. Stocks of gold are now estimated at about 8 lacs tolas, while the daily offtake shows no better than 3000 tolas. The price of sovereigns eased during the week to Rs. 21-12 and Rs. 21-12-3 for ready and forward, but closed at Rs. 12-13 and 21-13-3 respectively. In London the quotation for gold opened at 139/7½ but declining to 139/0½d reacted and closed at 139/4½d. Last week's shipment of gold per s.s. "Mooltan" amounted to Rs. 36.61 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-11 and Rs. 34-8 for ready, Rs. 34-11-9 and Rs. 34-8-6 for 22nd November settlement and Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-9-6 for 21st December settlement. The total mports during the week amounted to Rs. 28,784 in bar and coin.

SILVER

Higher prices and wild fluctuations characterised the silver market during the period under review. Prompted by the success at the Congressional elections of the Democratic party in U. S. A. and firmer advices from there the market became bullish and there was a large speculative turnover. The quotation for ready advanced from Rs. 65-4 to as high as Rs. 68-2, but reacted from this level to Rs. 66-12. It again improved to Rs. 67-6 and closed at Rs. 67-1. The undertone of the market is steady, but depends largely on the attitude of Chinese speculators, who featured as buyers during the early part but were inclined to take profit at the higher levels. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 10,000 bars while the daily offtake is small at some 25 bars. In London the quotation shot up to 25½d for ready and 25-3/8d for forward on Monday, but declined at the end to 24-3/4d and 24-7/8d respectively. In Shanghi there was a similar upward trend in dollar which rose from 1/4-1/16 to 1-4-11/16d. but declined to 1-4-3-16. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 68-2 and Rs. 6-10 for ready Rs. 68-7 and Rs. 65-13 for 26th November settlement and Rs. 68-7 and Rs. 65-13 for 27th December settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 222 bars and Rs. 126,200 in coin.

SHARES

The share market was open to forward trading for two days during the period under review, the other days being closed for squaring up of accounts in connection with the November settlement. This time the settlement period was extended to three more days owing to a large turnover during the last month. On the opening a steady feeling prevailed and prices advanced in almost all sections particularly in dividend paying shares, which improved in sympathy with the gilt-edged. The following are the fluctuations in some of cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 902/8; Century Rs. 316/4; Central India Rs. 323/12; Kohinoor Rs. 218/2; New Great Rs. 222/8; Simplex Rs. 108/2 and Swadeshi Rs. 233/2.

The miscellaneous section also ruled steady with notable rise in electric shares. Steels also recorded improvement. Tata Iron Ordys advanced to Rs. 94 and Defds to Rs. 413/12. Tata 2nd Pref. shares improved from Rs. 151 toRs. 157/4 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 156/4 to Rs. 161/14. Tata Power shares rose sharply from Rs. 1297/8 to 1361/4 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 1567/8 to Rs. 1.650. Alcock shares kept steady at Rs. 202-8. Bombay Burma shares improved from Rs. 382/8 to Rs 400, Bombay Trams from Rs. 156/9 to Rs. 160/5 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 275 to Rs. 285. Scindia steam shares were firmrising from Rs. 13/6 to Rs. 15/2. Cement shares also registered price mprovements Bunds closing at Rs. 32/3xd Indian Cements at Rs. 338/12, Katni Ordys at Rs. 327/8 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 345. Industrial Investment shares continue unchanged at Rs. 66. Railway shares kept steady with little or no change in prices. Ahmd. Prantij quoted at Rs 845 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 755.

Imperial Bank shares were steady at the beginning, improving to Rs. 1612/8 but closed at Rs. 1605. Contributories after rising to Rs. 410 closed at Rs. 405. Bank of India shares kept unchanged at Rs. 119/8 while those of the Central Bank were firm throughout closng at Rs. 35.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Bulk Of Liquidation Over

LONDON, Oct 31.

At the date of our last Report the Market was steady, Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot being quoted 6 13/16 buyers. The Market remained fully steady on Thursday but on Friday a somewhat easier tone developed which continued till Tuesday, by which time prices had lost 1/8d. all round. On Tuesday afternoon and evening, for the reasons set out more fully below, the Market became slightly easier and at the close-Spot Rubber was worth only 6 5/8d. On Wednesday on the announcement that the International Rubber Regulation Committee had failed to come to an agreement on permissible exportable percentages, prices broke badly and at one time Spot Sheet was offered at 6 1/4d., representing a fall of 3/8d. per lb. overnight. With heavy liquidation and "stop loss" orders becoming uncovered the Market this morning was very irregular. Quite a large volume of business was put through. At the time of writing the tone is slightly steadier with prices 3/16d. above the lowest touched this morning and it looks as if the bulk of the liquidation were over.

We mentioned last week that the Market was awaiting the decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee on the permissible percentage of exports for the early months of next year. It was generally expected that a decision would be come to at the regular monthly meeting held yesterday. This meeting was duly held and yesterday afternoon rumours were going round to the effect that the Committee had been unable to reach a decision and had adjourned. Some rumours had it that the adjournment was till 7th November while others were to the effect that the question had been adjourned for settlement at the next regular monthly meeting which will not be held till about the end of November. These rumours naturally produced a nervous feeling in the Market which was not allayed by the publication of the official announcement issued to the press for publication this morning which reads as follows:—

"The International Rubber Regulation Committee met for their monthly meeting on October 30th.

The Advisory Panel has now been completed by the appointment, as representative of rubber manufacturers in the United States of America, of Colonel A. F. Townsend, who was present at the meeting.

The Committee discussed the question of the percentage of the basic quotas which should be fixed, with effect from January 1, 1935, to regulate permissible exports during the initial period of that year. Agreement on this point was not reached and the meeting was adjourned."

It will be noted that the announcement gives no information as to the date to wnich the Committee stands adjourned. The omission may be intentional or it may be accidental but we venture to edxpress the opinion that it is, to put it mildly, unfortunate and unlikely to enhance the reputation of the Committee with those most concerned, namely the producers and the manufacturers, let alone the brokers and the dealers who also have a very real interest in the Market. If as there would seem to be some reason to fear,—in the absence of incrimination to the contrary,—the decision is postponed for a month there will be a further four weeks of uncertainty during which producers will be unable to frame any policy as regards their labour requirements for next year or as regards forward selling while in the uncertain conditions which must exist manufacturers are likely to abstain from entering into any important commitments.

EXPORT FIGURES

We now have the cabled figures of exports from the Dutch East Indies for the month of September. Certain corrections have been made by mail in the figures previously cabled and making allowance for this we calculate that the total shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the first four months of Regulation, namely June to September, were as follows:—Estate Rubber 54.804 tons. Native Rubber 59,396 tons. Total 114,200 tons. These figures are in metric tons (100 kilos) and reduced to long tons (2,240 lbs.) they are equivalent to 112,500 long tons against a figure of permissible exports for the four months of 112,100 tons. The Dutch East Indies would therefore appear to have slightly exceeded their permissible exports for the first four months. A higher rate of duty on Native Rubber came into force on 1st October and it seems probable that this higher duty, combined as it has been with a declining Market, will have the effect of somewhat reducing exports of Native Rubber. We therefore expect to see over-shipments fully corrected when the October figures become available.

The official announcement by the Rubber Regulation Committee was not issued till late in the evening so that New York did not have it while the Commodity Exchange was open. Rumours which were current on the London Market reached New York however and the close there was quiet at a slight decline. The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 13 5/8 cents buyers (flat parity 6 9/16d. at exchange 4.98 1/2). being a fall of 3/8 cent on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were—December 13.80 (last week 14.17), January 13.92 (14.29), March 14.15 (14.52); May 14.35 (14.78) July 14.55 (14.99) and September 14.76 (15.19).

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:—

Week ended 27th October, 1934.		
London—Landed	2,505	tons.
Liverpool—Landed	995	"
Total Landed	3,500	"
Week ended 28th Oct. 1933.		
London—Landed	600	"
Liverpool—Landed	217	"
Total Landed	817	"
Week ended 28th Oct. 1933.		
London—Delivered	1,490	"
Liverpool—Delivered	465	"
Total Delivered	1,955	"
London—Delivered	1,159	"
Liverpool—Delivered	748	"
Total Delivered	1,907	"
London—Stock	62,056	"
Liverpool—Stock	57,944	"
Total Stock	120,002	"
London—Stock	37,896	"
Liverpool—Stock	52,969	"
Total Stock	90,867	"

Renewed Mandate For New Deal

COTTON RESTING ON 12 CENT LOAN

Sales Favoured In The Local Market

Bombay, Nov. 15.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The interim has seen the American elections. A renewed mandate for the New Deal has been given. In Britain, by way of contrast, elections indicate a swing of opinion against a Government which has achieved more than a little. It is the difference between the new economics with its accompaniment of brass bands and broadcasts and the rebuilding of a badly shaken older economic structure by the less spectacular method of solid labour. But Britain wouldn't be Britain if the nation wasn't "Ag'in' the Government." We sometimes wonder why men of brilliant capacity go into politics in England. May be it is to acquire the right to write autobiography.

U. S. ELECTIONS

American markets saw in the elections a pointer towards more inflation and advance. There is no knowing what a Congress with an unwieldy majority might do. Recognition of the limitations of an inflationary policy is not likely to be conspicuous among its perspicacities.

Nevertheless, we view the market with suspicion Cotton in America is still resting on the 12 cent loan. The market is above world parity. And considerable incentive is required to raise a market when it is already above parity.

Cotton continues to drift into the loan. Including the carry-over it looks as if the U. S. Government will hold six or seven million bales when crop movement is over. Meanwhile, exports from America are a million bales behind last year and domestic consumption for the three months August-October was 3,46,000 bales behind last year, in spite of the improvement in last month's figure.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The surplus is principally under Government control. It has not been bought as a monument to the New Deal. We still think eventually it will be exported—not under a general export bonus but at a discount by the Government themselves. Negotiation with Germany for the exchange of 5,00,000 bales against reciprocal purchases of German goods by America is one method, as we suggested a fortnight ago. That is a method of Government dumping which is least damaging to outsiders. But it is not enough. There must eventually be more extensive exporting and with America above world parity that can only be done at a discount.

The only other alternative would be to allow American prices next season to drift down into competitive contact with other growths. That would violate one of the fundamental principles of the New Deala—high domestic price level. Mr. Roosevelt is a man of sufficient courage to moderate a policy if he feels it to be wrong but not, we think, before he has explored every other avenue of making it a success. His conclusion we feel must inevitably be towards finding an outlet for his surplus abroad.

In firm markets we favour sales in Liverpool, to be covered by purchases of New York May on recessions.

OVERSOLD MARKET

The Bombay market, being somewhat oversold, followed the American advance on approximately full parity Buying against options and a brisk demand for contracts by a prominent Japanese House helped the market but, at the higher level, the absence of a broader demand from the trade was felt.

Export inquiry has recently fallen away. Japan is in the market for occasional lots of old crop but is disinclined to come up to the market rate for new crop shipments. China is mostly quiet while the demand from Europe is only moderate.

In Lancashire the firmer basis for staple cotton is handicapping business but at least until there is free crop movement in Sind and the Punjab there is little likelihood of the basis for American seed cotton easing. When offices sell the 4F contract in Karachi against upcountry purchases it might be a different question but meanwhile, with arrivals negligible, upcountry quotations are high.

Weather reports have recently been favourable, heavy dews being particularly helpful for the Broach crop. Provided there is no excessively cold weather later in the season the outturn should be good in quantity and excellent in quality.

For the time being we favour sales in firm markets.

MUSLIM MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AFRICA

(From A Correspondent)

DURBAN: (By Mail).

His Holiness, Maulana Mohammed Abdul Aleem Siddiqui of Meerut City, since his arrival in Durban on the 28th September, at the invitation of the Muslim Youths' League, Durban (Natal), has been very busy with his missionary activities.

His rational expositions of various aspects of Islam have wrought a marvellous awakening and infused the true Islamic spirit among the Muslim youths, and created a keen desire for genuine knowledge about Islam among the non-Muslims.

Several Europeans after listening to his eloquently reasoned speeches have been very favourably impressed, and they now seldom miss his lectures.

His enlightening discourse on "Science and Religion" on the evening of 22nd October at the M. K. Gandhi Library, under the auspices of that cosmopolitan institution, and another illuminating lecture on "Human Responsibilities" on the 23rd ultimo at the Durban Town Hall to a select audience in which the intelligent section of Europeans predominated, have drawn unstinted praise from all quarters.

Immediately following these lectures, a few Europeans sought and were granted special interviews by His Holiness, and soon after three of them have so far publicly embraced Islam at his hands.

For the first time in the history of Durban, three Europeans in Fez caps attended the Juma prayers and when His Holiness introduced them to the huge congregation, unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed, and there was a rush for shaking hands with them. They were heartily congratulated on joining the Universal Brotherhood of Islam and were assured of their sympathy.

His Holiness is leaving for Transvaal on the 6th of November and on his return from there, he intends to establish a permanent mission office in Durban.

"SUTTA KHEL" BANNED IN BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 17.

A notification has been issued by the State, prohibiting Ankfarak, Sutta and every kind of gambling.

On the first offence, a person will be sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment or to fine of Rs. 500 and on the second offence he will be sentenced to 6 months' or fine of Rs. 1,000.

Bhavnagar followed Baroda's example.—United Press.

Director Of Archaeology In Baroda State

BARODA, Nov. 16.

Dr. Hirananda Sastri, lately Government Epigraphist for India has been appointed Director of Archaeology, Baroda State.

Dr. Sastri worked in the Archaeological Department of the Government of India in different capacities.

His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda is starting the Department of Archaeology here and Dr. Sastri will organise it as its first Director.—United Press.

RAPID PROGRESS

New Business Completed 1933

Rs. 94,16,500

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Rs. 23/- on Wholelife policies

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Minimum Rates:	Maximum Benefits.
CLAIMS PAID OVER	Rs. 1,15,00,000
LIFE FUND	Rs. 2,10,00,000
TOTAL POLICIES in force exceeds	Rs. 9,00,00,000

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BONUS per thou. per year Whole Life Rs. 25 Edwt. Rs. 20

Liberal terms to Policy-holders & Salesmen. Please apply: MANAGER.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	12.28
January	12.32
March	12.38
May	12.36
July	12.33
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	12.30
January	12.35
March	12.41
Middling Spot	12.61

New York: 10-55 a.m.—Closed.
Noon Call.—C'osed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	Opening	Closing
November 1934		6.64
December 1934		6.62
January 1935	6.60	6.62
February 1935		6.61
March 1935		6.60
April 1935		6.58
May 1935		6.57
June 1935		6.55
July 1935		6.54
August 1935		6.48
September 1935		6.43
October 1935		6.38
November 1935		6.37
Middling Spot		6.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	To-day's Closing
SAKELLARIDIS:	
October 1934	———
November 1934	3.60
December 1934	3.47
January 1935	3.50
March 1935	3.49
May 1935	3.46
July 1935	3.42
F. G. F. Spot	3.90

INDIAN COTTON

BROACH:
Fully Good (Good Staple) unchanged.
Fine (Good Staple) unchanged.
Superfine (Good Staple) unchanged.
C. P. OOMRA:
Good (No. 1 Staple) unchanged.
Fine (No. 1 Staple) unchanged.
Choice (No. 1 Staple) unchanged.
BENGAL:
Good unchanged.
Fine unchanged.
Superfine unchanged
SCINDE:
Good unchanged.
Fine unchanged.
Superfine unchanged.

SEEDS

To-day's Price London, Nov. 17.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c i f ton £9-2-6 Dec. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta, London c i f ton £10-15-9 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London c i f ton £11-2-6 Nov. Dec. sellers.
Rape seed Toria Hull/Con. c i f ton £10-10 0 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull c i f ton £10 2-6 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull c i f ton no offers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 17/9 Nov. sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt 18/4½ May Aug. sellers.

RUBBER

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-5/16 sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 17.
To-day's Price

Spot	24-9/16
Forward	24-11/16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-19-3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-3/8 per cent. to 0-7/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-9/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 17.

T T London on:—	
Berlin	12.42
Amsterdam	7.39
Brussels	21.42
Madrid	36.57
Milan	58.37
Berne	15.37-3/4
Paris	75.78
Prague	119.43
New York Closing rate	4.99-1/16

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 17.
To-day's Prices

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 21/3 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 21/9 Nov.-Dec. sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels 24/3 Nov.-Dec. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c & a Calcutta per cut. c & f Bombay per cwt. c & f Karachi per cwt. unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

Fair rio coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov 16

Our Sugar Market ruled weak during the week under review offtake being on a moderate scale. Prices for Spot, October Shipment and Sugar arrived per steamers remained nearly unchanged during the week, while prices for November Shipment and December to Jan-March Shipments declined by about 2 annas and 3 1/2 annas respectively. The downward trend of Java prices continue unchecked. The week witnessed a new record in the gradual reduction of limits by 'Niwas' from F. 3.15 to F 2.85 selling all along about 18,000 tons Importers were able to do a very small business as prominent dealers are unwilling to make further averages but come out now and then to liquidate holdings and go ahead of offices in under cutting prices. Business of about 4,000 tons is reported to have been transacted by the Importers and dealers during the week under review, Arrivals: S S Ranee arrived during the week with about 15,000 bags of Java Sugar. S S Hatimura, S S Arabia and S S Subedar are the next Java loaders

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 45000 bags

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 4 per cwt F B H
S S Ranee Rs. 3/11/6 per cwt F B H
S S Hatimura Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
S S Subedar Rs 3/7/3 per cwt F B H
Shipment October Rs 3/14/3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment November Rs. 3/7/- per cwt F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 3/4/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 3/3/6 per cwt F B H
African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9/- per cwt
Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/- per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/6/- per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 9th November, 1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,27,50,000
Public Deposits	6,83,12,000
Other Deposits	76,04,91,000
Sundries	1,42,63,000
	Rs. 95,20,66,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	847,200
Advances and Investments in London	1,507,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	68,900
Percentage 27.83	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent	

ASSETS

	Rupees.
Government Securities	17,09,35,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000
Loans	2,3,.50,000
Cash Credits	13,64,65,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,23,29,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	25,18,000
Dead Stock	2,50,64,000
Sundries	60,69,000
Balances with other Banks	8,93,000
	71,75,23,000
Cash	23,46,43,000
	Rs. 95,20,66,000

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Public Deposits	65,58,000	decrease.
Other Deposits	2,23,51,000	decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,61,80,000	decrease.
Loans	12,38,000	increase.
Cash Credits	1,40,000	decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	20,56,000	increase.
Cash	3,40,49,000	decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000	increase.
Percentage 27.83.		

JOWAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Forecast Report on the Kharif Jowar Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1934-35:—

The figures for 1934-35 shown in this Forecast relate to the Kharif Jowar Crop sown in June to August 1934.

(Estimates up to 1st Nov. 1934.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper. Acres.
British Districts	2,205,000
Indian States	1,164,000
Total	3,369,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows a decline of 3.5 and 3.2 per cent respectively below the finally revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. But in the case of Indian States, it shows an increase of 258.1 over the last year's area and a decrease of 0.8 per cent below the last decennial average area. This increase over the last year's area is however, only apparent as no information was received last year from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States and hence it was not included in the last year's report. The total figures that we now have for the British Territory and the Indian States taken together are 20.0 per cent over the finally revised area of the last year, but 2.4 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

In Gujarat the crop had a good start as it was sown under favourable rain and weather conditions and the germination of the crop was also satisfactory. During the growing period, however, the distribution of the rains was unequal. The crop, which was in the grain-formation stage, suffered in many places, especially in the north of the Division, owing to the prolonged break which commenced from the middle of September. In North Deccan the sowings were delayed from a fortnight to three weeks on account of deficient rains in the beginning of the season. The germination of the crop was even but owing to continuous rains in August and September and in the absence of proper inter-tillage, the crop suffered in many places its after-growth. A slight attack of smut was noticed in some parts of Khandesh districts. In South Deccan the area under Kharif Jowar is not very large as most of the districts grow generally rabi jowar. What little crop is sown has, however, progressed fairly well owing to the favourable rains of the season. In the Karnatak the crop was sown in time under the favourable rains in July and August. But owing to the deficiency or absence of rain from September onwards the crop suffered in many places, especially in the east of the Division. The recent rains at the end of October and in the first week of November, though very late for the Kharif crops in general, may perhaps be helpful to this crop in places to some extent.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in Gujarat is expected to return between 65 and 80 per cent of the normal. In North Deccan the estimated yield of the crop may range from 70 to 85 per cent of the normal, while in South Deccan the outturn is expected to fall between 65 and 80 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak the yield of the crop may come up to only 40 per cent of the normal in the Bijapur district, while in the remaining two districts of the Division (viz. Belgaum and Dharwar) the outturn may fall between 60 and 65 per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper. Tons.
British Districts	554,000
Indian States	281,000
Total	835,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, this outturn means a decline of 4.2 per cent below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year but an increase of 0.1 per cent over the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. But taken for the British Territory and the Indian States combined, the figures show a rise of 28.2 per cent over the last year but a fall of 6.1 per cent below the preceding ten years. This, as has been already stated above, is due to the fact that information from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States was not received last year and hence not included in the last year's report.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

London, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following report:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,001,187 on the 24th inst. as compared with £191,938,546 on the previous Wednesday.

In the open market business has been on a smaller scale, the amount disposed of during the week being about £1,200,000. The demand was general and movements in the gold exchanges caused somewhat wide fluctuations in prices, which, however, were maintained at a premium over the parities.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.
Oct. 25th	139/6d.
Oct. 26th	140/3d.
Oct. 27th	140/5½d.
Oct. 29th	140/7d.
Oct. 30th	139/10½d.
Oct. 31st	139/7d.
Average	140/0.50d.
	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
Oct. 25th	12.2.16d.
Oct. 26th	12/1.38d.
Oct. 27th	12/1.16d.
Oct. 29th	12/1.03d.
Oct. 30th	12/1.77d.
Oct. 31st	12/2.07d.
Average	12/1.60d.

The following were the United Kingdom's Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 22nd inst. to mid-day on the 29th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 99,091
France	103,994
Iraq	15,658
United States of America	73,358
British West Africa	139,064
British South Africa	39,754
British India	653,275
British Malaya	14,625
Argentine Republic	44,909
Australia	131,609
Hongkong	103,381
Other countries	35,759
	£1,522,154

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£ 23,992
Belgium	27,100
France	23,216
Other countries	5,910
	£ 80,218

The s.s. "Naldera" which sailed from Bombay on the 27th inst. carries gold to the value of about £1,646,000 consigned to London.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold for the month of September 1934:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 205,146
Union of South Africa	1,498,898
Southern Rhodesia	380,174
British India	186,595
British Malaya	30,220
Australia	691,832
New Zealand	104,944
Canada	1,461,131
Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador	84,577
British West India Islands and British Guiana	22,434
Cd. forward	1,674,851
Hongkong	171,058
China	69,564
Germany	584,433
Netherlands	141,471
Belgium	30,177
France	98,427
Switzerland	53,676
United States of America	1,207,347
Venezuela	40,047
Uruguay	288,374
Argentine Republic	22,006
St. Domingo	55,922
Salved from s.s. "Egypt"	27,296
Other countries	77,065
	£7,415,037

EXPORTS.

Germany	1,100
Netherlands	179,096
Belgium	52,200
France	1,375,010
Switzerland	364,815
Central and Southern America	326,900
Other countries	5,228
	£ 359,569

SILVER.

The market has been active but with an easier tendency. The Indian Bazaars have made further purchases, but speculative demand has been less in evidence, buyers on the whole having been more hesitant. Moderate offerings from China and speculative re-selling were sufficient to ease prices, but America has been willing to give support at about fixed prices on most afternoons.

The undertone appears steady, but the market may continue to be influenced by movements in the dollar exchange

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 22nd inst to mid-day on the 29th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Soviet Union (Russia)	£ 97,629
Netherlands	47,623
China	902,626
Japan	26,473
British India	32,960
Australia	11,293
British South Africa	7,879
British West Africa	5,332
Germany	4,671
Belgium	7,446
Other countries	11,923
	£1,155,837

EXPORTS

United States of America	£ 350,100
Denmark	1,400
Italy	1,771
Egypt	1,070
Other countries	4,228
	£ 359,469

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 25th inst. to the 31st inst. was dol 5.00 and the lowest dol 4.95 1/4.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 27th inst consisted of about 41,400,000 ounces in sycee, 312,000,000 dollars and 36,600,000 ounces in Bar Silver, as compared with about 48,800,000 ounces in sycee, 312,000,000 dollars and 35,600,000 ounces in Bar Silver on the 20th inst.

BAJRI CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Forecast Report on the Bajri Crop of the Bombay Presidency and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the Season 1934-35:—

The figures for 1934-35 shown in this Forecast relate to the Bajri Crop sown in June to August 1934.

(Estimates up to 1st Nov. 1934.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper. Acres.
British Districts	3,762,000
Indian States	1,213,000
Total	4,981,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows an increase of 2.0 per cent over the finally revised area of the last year, but a decrease of 5.2 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. In the case of Indian States, it shows an increase of as much as 391.2 per cent and a decline of 10.7 per cent respectively over the area of the last year and below the average area of the preceding ten years. This increase over the last year's area is, however, only apparent as no information was received last year from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States and hence it was not included in the last year's report. The total figures that we now have for the British Territory and the Indian States taken together are 26.3 per cent over the finally revised area of the last year, but 6.6 per cent below the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The increase in area in the case of the British Districts is noticeable in the Deccan and is due to less area being put under the groundnut crop this year. In Gujarat and Karnatak on the other hand, the area declined and this may be attributed to the indifferent rains at the time of sowing.

SEASON.

In Gujarat the sowing was done in June and July and the crop progressed fairly satisfactorily in the beginning. In parts of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals districts, however, it was locked in low-lying areas on account of continuous and heavy rains in August. The early sown crop in the Broach and Kaira districts was also destroyed in many places owing to "Katra" attack and had to be resown in August. In North Deccan the sowings were delayed from a fortnight to a month owing to the lateness of the season. Germination was generally even, but the subsequent development of the crop was prejudicially affected in places in the absence of timely inter-tillage, as the distribution of the rains was unequal, i.e., the rains proved excessive in some places and deficient in others. Attack of blister bettles was noticed in some places in the Khandesh districts. In South Deccan the crop was sown by the end of July and in August, but its growth was checked in places for want of sufficient rain in September. The late crop was spoiled to some extent at the time of harvest by the excessive rain at the end of October. In Karnatak the bajri crop suffered most this year in the Bijapur District which is by far the greatest centre of cultivation in the Division. The crop was sown in time and the germination was fairly satisfactory. But the subsequent deficiency or absence of rain in the middle of the season told heavily upon the further development of the crop. The recent rains being very late were also not helpful to this crop and, as a result, its outturn is expected to be poor especially in the eastern parts of the Division.

OUTTURN.

Reducing the seasonal conditions described above to figures, it may be stated that the yield of the crop may come up to about 70 per cent of the normal in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts in Gujarat which grow more than 80 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of Gujarat. The small crop, grown in the remaining districts of the Division, viz., Broach and Panch Mahals and Surat, is expected to give an outturn between 60 and 85 per cent of the normal. In North Deccan the yield of the crop may fall between 65 and 85 per cent of the normal while in South Deccan it may range from 50 to 75 per cent of the normal. In Karnatak the crop in the Bijapur District which, as already stated, is the most important bajri growing district in the Division, has been very poor and may consequently yield only about 35 per cent of the normal, while in the remaining two districts of Belgium and Dharwar the outturn may vary from 40 to 70 per cent of the normal.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency Proper. Tons.
British Districts	466,000
Indian States	324,000
Total	790,000

So far as the British districts are concerned, this outturn means a decrease of 0.3 and 7.3 per cent respectively below the estimated outturn of the actual area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years. But taken for the British Territory and the Indian States combined, the figures show a rise of 59.7 per cent over the last year but a fall of 3.6 per cent below the average of the preceding ten years. This, as has been stated above, is due to the fact that information from the Western India States Agency and other Gujarat States was not received last year and hence not included in the last year's report.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 16.

	Season To-day	This week	Season 1933/34	Week 1933.	
	(Corresponding.)				
Total In Sight. (Excluding Linters)	4620	351	6885	470	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding Linters)	1528	189	2133	138	Bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	1679	130	2967	204	Bales
Of which to Japan	604	59	712	56	Bales
Of which to China	37	1	72	10	Bales
Of which to Great Britain	221	13	494	29	Bales
Of which to Germany	176	7	585	27	Bales
Stock at New York	.....	.....	45	.....	108 Bales
Stock at U.S. Ports	.....	.....	3159	.....	4003 Bales
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	.....	.....	1961	.....	2151 Bales
World's Visible Supply	.....	.....	8801	.....	10489 Bales
Of which to American Cotton	...	.....	6870	.....	8912 Bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding Linters)	.....	3065	314	4526	330 Bales
Receipts at U.S Ports	.....	2601	135	4171	283 Bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17.

Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Gandara, Jamieson, Moulmein.
Varsova, Durkee, Busreh.
Vita, Denne, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 17.

Wartenfels, Bantling, Karachi.
Rubenfels, Raninard, Cochin.
Ranee, Pratt, Karachi
Masinpur, Perry, Rangoon.
City of Simla McMillan, Karachi.
Akbar, Kair, Mauritius.
Gambhira, Graham, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Nov. 17.

Steamer Kenya for Durban.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Kenya.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. mail steamer Kenya, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 321 passengers.

S. S. Gandara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 159 passengers.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Wartenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Wartenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Rubenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Rubenfels, sailed yesterday for Cochin, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ranee:—The T. M. Coy's. steamer Ranee, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Masimpur:—The B. S. O. S. & D Coy.'s steamer Masimpur, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Simla:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Simla, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Akbar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Akbar sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gambhira:The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gambhira sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Jutes ruled firm and good business resulted at gradually advancing rates. Coals showed no change and only limited business was done. Teas were steady with limited business. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were slightly easier due to profit taking. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 94/13; 3-1/2 per cent New Loan 1947/50 102/5 small lot; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 108/12 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940/43 109/8; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/7.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1605 odd lot; Allahabad pref. 130.

Railway:— Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 91/8.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 20/4; Bowreah ordy 350; New Victoria pref. 5/7.

Coals:— Amalgamated 21/12 small lot; Burrakur 13/4 small lot; New Manbhoom 49/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Alliance 340 small lot; Anglo-India 428/8; Auckland 234/8 Belvedere 399; Bally 199; Bernagore 170; Birla 15 small lots; Budge Budge 342 small lot; Champdany 174 ex div; Clive 32/15; Chitavalash pref. 128 small odd lot; Delta ordy 383 small lot; Fort Gloster 578; Fort William 284; Gourepore 616 ex div; Hukumchand 15; Howrah 55/8 ex div; Kamarhatty 566; Kanknarrah 435/8 small lot; National 25; Nuddea 51/12 small lots; Orient 210/8; Presidency 5/10; Mining Burma Corporation 8/7; Eng. Companies: Indian Galvanising 9/8; Saran Eng. 10/12; Insurance Co: Concord of India 12/4 premium.

Miscellaneous:Indian cables 3/2 Ivan Jones 3/9; Indian Wood Products 37; Walford Transport 2/2; Paper Mills; Bengal Paper ordy 104; Titaghar paper defd. 8/8.

Sugar Shares:—Balrampur 19; Raza 139; Samastipur 12/1.

Tea Shares:—Bishnauth 33/10; Eastern Cachar 12/14; Ethelbarrie 13/8; Hattikhira 28/15.

Debentures:—7 per cent 1925/45 Waverley Jute 109/2.—A.P.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Nov 14

	Rs a p.
Marhowrah	8 7 0
Pachrukhi	8 2 0
Pertabpur	8 4 0
Ghughly	8 0 0
Basti	8 4 0
Ramkhetan	8 0 0
Luxmiguni	8 0 0
Padranna	7 14 0
Pipraich	8 0 0
Diamond	8 0 0
Siswa Bazar	8 0 0
Pursa	7 14 0
Bhatni	8 4 0
Savan (Indian)	8 2 0
Bhavnan	8 8 0
Khadda	8 8 0
Khatkuiyan	7 14 0
Captainguni	8 8 0
Tomkohi AA	7 14 0
Tomkohi AAA	8 0 0
Tomkohi AAAA	8 0 0
Harkwa	8 0 0
Buxsar	8 9 0
Behta	8 14 0
Cawnpore	8 9 6

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BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1934

Egyptians Regret Gandhiji's Retirement

Doubts About Parliamentary Programme

CHINESE CONSULATE IN CAIRO

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, No.. 5.

The Egyptian Government has submitted its resignation to-day to His Majesty King Fuad and it is expected that the King will accept the resignation. Abdul Fateh Yahya Pasha, the Prime Minister, was compelled, it is reported, to resign owing to the attitude of the British representative. The Egyptian people welcomed the retirement of the Prime Minister because Yahya Pasha's Cabinet was not very popular with them. They are also, however, sorry because his resignation reveals that the British authority is very supreme. It is expected that the new Ministry will be headed by Nessim Pasha, who is a quiet and popular man.

Some days ago Cairo was the scene of an incident in which a British soldier was involved. The soldier assaulted a dairyman and snatched some butter from him. When the shopkeeper asked for money he refused to pay. A quarrel arose and the soldier shot the shopkeeper who is in a precarious condition.

MR. CARTER'S RESEARCHES.

Mr. Carter, the well-known discoverer of Tutenkhamen's Tomo inteded undertaking new archaeological recearches at Alexandria in search of the Tomb of Alexander the Great. But he changed his mind and is now making researches at the King's Valley at Luxor. His object is to discover the Tomb of the wife of Tutenkhamen. He has applied to the Egyptian Government for permission to do so. It is interesting to recall that the Tomb of Tutenkhamen was discovered by chance. Mr. Carter and Lord Carnarval were working when they caught sight of a snake coming out from the hole leading to the Tomb and biting the parrot belonging to them.

EGYPT'S INTEREST IN INDIA

The Egyptians are watching the Indian affairs very attentively. The news of happenings from India is received by wireless and telegraph from special correspondents in that country. Mahatma Gandhi's resignation has caused considerable pain to all Egyptians as he is regarded as the greatest man in the world to-day. The statement of Mahatma Gandhi was translated by me and published in "Al Balagh". The Egyptians were awaiting the decision of the Congress with very great interest as they fear that the entry of the Congressmen in the legislatures will have the same result as it did in Egypt where the people got so busy with elections and Parliamentary work that they had no time to think of independence, and Parliamentary programme led to personal jealousies and differences among the leaders.

In Egypt a young man of letters called Syed Fateh Razwan published a book entitled "Mahatma Gandhi". The book was soon sold out.

The University of El Azhar has decided to send two of its students to Abyssinia and one to South Africa as Islamic missionaries. It will also send two other students to Japan. It has already sent a Mission to China for the same purpose. Reports received from China show that the Mission has been very successful. The University has also decided to establish a special library where Orientalists can study a great number of Arabic authorities in the original and write in English about Islam.

The Chinese Government has sent a letter to Egyptian Government asking for permission to establish a Consulate in Egypt and it is quite hopeful that the Egyptian Government will agree.

Emigration Committee And Zanzibar Crisis

No Decision Before Land Alienation Commission's Report Is Out

NEW DELHI, November 17.

The meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee lasted a little over two hours in the room of Sir Fazli Hussain. Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary, and Mr. Hydari, Deputy Secretary, were also present. Members who attended were Messrs. B. K. Basu, M. P. Mehrotra, Suhrawardy, B. V. Jadhav, M. C. Rajah, S. G. Jog, Muhammad Muazzam, N. M. Joshi, Captain Sher Mahomed and Mr. Rastogi.

It is understood that Mr. Menon's report referred to the Land Alienation Act and stated that the Zanzibar Government had appointed a commission with the Chief Justice of Zanzibar as Chairman and an Indian Barrister as member to examine the possible effects of the legislation on the Indian community there. Accordingly the Standing Emigration Committee decided that the Government of India should await the report of that Commission.

As regards the money lenders' decree, it is understood that Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that this was not very objectionable and the Committee agreed with this view.

But with regard to the legislation controlling the export trade in clovers which largely affected Indians, the Committee suggested that the Government of India should urge its repeal.

Referring to the marketing legislation framed by the Zanzibar Government for discussion by the Zanzibar legislature this week, (this legislation is on the lines of those already in force in Tanganyika and Uganda), the Committee expressed the desire that the Government of India should make an urgent representation to the Zanzibar Government not to proceed with it.

On all these matters the Government of India's position is said to have been in accord with the unofficial opinion expressed by the Committee.

Lastly on the question of amending the emigration rules with the main object of giving family control over the wishes of family members recruiting themselves as emigrants, the members of the Committee expressed their views in full for the benefit of the Government of India.—A.P.

LYNCHING IN FLORIDA

Congress May Again Attempt To Make It A Federal Crime

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:

The Federal authorities are now anxiously considering questions of policy which have been raised by the newest case of negro lynching, one of the most horrible in recent years.

In this instance the negro was captured by a mob in Alabama, taken across the State line, and lynched in Florida. After the Lindbergh baby was kidnapped a new Federal law was passed making inter-State kidnapping a Federal crime, punishable by death. It was never intended that this law should apply to negroes kidnapped by mobs intent on lynching, but demands are pouring in on Washington from many sources that the law should be invoked in this case. It is also probable that another attempt will be made during the forthcoming session of Congress to make lynching itself a Federal crime. Previous efforts to pass such law have always been blocked by the South, although numerous experts believe that only thus can the number of lynchings be reduced.

In the present case a negro, Claude Neal, accused of assaulting and murdering a young white woman near Marianna, Florida was taken from gaol in Brewton, Alabama, by a mob which arrived in thirty cars bearing the Florida registration plates. The mob took him back to Marianna, where they lynched him before a large gathering of persons, submitting him to a series of indescribable tortures. The fact that he would be lynched was known fully twelve hours in advance and printed in the press throughout the United States.

In spite of this the Governors of Alabama and Florida apparently made no serious attempt to prevent the lynching. The mob was permitted to take the prisoner from the Alabama gaol wihout resistance and the Governor of Florida is reported to have refused to send soldiers to prevent the lynching, on the ground that the negro was already in the hands of the mob and that he could in no way rescue him.

There have been numerous lynchings in Florida recently for which no one has been punished. The sentiment of the community in most parts of the South is so hostile to the negroes that the local authorities say that it is hopeless to attempt a prosecution, even when the lynchers' names are known, as is often the case. If a Federal law were passed the prosecution would be conducted by Washington officials who are immune from any political pressure, and the State in which the lynching took place could be subjected to a heavy fine, the burden of which would fall upon all taxpayers.

FIND OF NATURAL GAS IN GUJARAT

Company Decides To Begin Drilling Operations

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

In connection with the find of natural gas in some parts of Broach and Ahmedabad districts, it is now understood that the Limited Company that was formed sometime back has decided to carry out drilling operations at two places in Broach district and at Gogho near Bhavnagar.

It is stated that it would take complete four months to finish the drilling process and the gronnd would be dug upto a depth of about 1,000 feet. If the expectations of Mr. Sultan Chinoy who takes a keen interest in this are realised, he desires to supply the gas to Ahmedabad Mills by means of pipes.

Messrs. Ramniklal Ratilal & Co. well-known boring contractors of Ahmedabad have been entrusted with this work.—United Press.

DO NOT SEEK NOMINATION

Dr. Muthulaxmi Urges Women To Capture Legislatures

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 17.

"Education, social betterment and many other forms of social service that are comprised in your programme must be dealt with in terms of local conditions, and I therefore, welcome the Travancore Conference and wish it a successful session," declared a message from Her Highness the Junior Maharani read at the annual Conference of the Travancore Branch of the All-India Women's Conference held at the Town Hall, Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi presiding.

The message added "Initiated as this Conference has been by an All-India body which aims at presenting to the women of India their responsibilities as citizens and mothers of future citizens and securing equality of rights and opportunities between men and women, it has wisely made every one constituent organisation largely autonomous.

Travancore has made great strides in women's education, and does not suffer from some handicaps that elsewhere hamper the growth of our movement; but as is clear from your agenda, there is still an enormous volume of work before us."

TRAVANCORE'S EXAMPLES.

Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddi in her Presidential address said that there were 118 branches of the Central organisation, and she was glad to say that the Travancore Branch was being held in high esteem at the headquarters. The women of Travancore being the torch-bearers of womens freedom ought to set an example to women in other parts of India. While equal facilities were afforded to men and women alike in the Travancore State, she was shocked to notice the disparity in literacy between men and women. Women should strive hard to remove untouchability; they should specialise in home science and cooking; they should stand for elections to the local Self-Government bodies and Legislatures, and should not wait for being nominated.

She concluded, urging women to follow the men of their country and many women of foreign countries, throw away conservatism and make use of their education in the best way possible.—A. P.

C. P. POLITICAL PARTIES MOBILISE

Joint Select Committee Report And Its Sequel

NAGPUR, Nov. 17.

Messrs. N. A. Dravid and M. D. Shahane, members of the Servants of India Society, Nagpur, have issued an appeal to leaders of all political parties in C. P. and Berar, emphasising the need for an all-party front in C.P. following the publication of the Joint Select Committee's report on Indian Constitutional Reforms.

With this end in view, they have decided to convene a meeting of all political parties on November 22 when the Joint Select Committee's report will be published.

The desirability of convening an All-Parties' Conference in C.P. will also be discussed at the meeting. All local leaders are in sympathy with this move.—United Press.

LALAJI DAY AT BENARES

BENARES, Nov. 17.

A Congress meeting held this evening at the local Arya Samaj Mandir hall passed a resolution approving of the attitude taken by Mr. Dwarka Prasad Misra, ex-Chairman of the Jubbulpore Municipal Board in regard to the recent Municipal affairs and expressing disapprobation of Government interference.

The Lajpatrai death anniversary was celebrated this evening under the auspices of the Local Congress. Speeches were made at the meeting paying tribute to late Lala Lajpatrai.—A. P.

SARAT BOSE AT CALCUTTA

On Parole To See His Ailing Father

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The condition of Mr. Subash Bose's father who has been ailing from a severe heart trouble for some time past has grown worse.

Mr. Sarat Bose, M.L.A., (State prisoner at Kurseong) reached Calcutta this morning on a three days parole to be by the bedside of his father at this critical stage.—United Press.

COBRA DEVOURING DEER

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 17.

The rare sight of a cobra devouring a deer attracted the notice of a shikari in Assam Frontier jungles.

It appears on receipt of information that tigers were causing considerable havoc in Mukteachhapri and other villages Mr. B. M. Sen, a well-known shikari of Dibrugarh with his fellow shikaries hastened to the spot. When he arrived at Kanaiachhapri, 5 miles down from Mukteachhapri, suddenly his elephant stood still before a bush with its trunk lifted up. Looking around Mr. Sen found a huge cobra measuring about 15 cubits long, devouring a deer lying motionless.

Mr. Sen found marks of injuries on the head and neck of the serpent. At this time a number of hill tribesmen with knives approached the scene and told Mr. Sen that they had killed the serpent with the help of sticks and spears.

The head of the deer and its two feet when taken out of the serpent's jaw and belly were found twisted.—United Press.

BLANKETS FOR FLOOD-STRICKEN

Amrit Kaur's Mission At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

Srimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh of Bombay, who arrived here day before yesterday for securing 5,000 blankets for flood-stricken people of Assam is receiving an encouraging support from Ahmedabad. She visited several prominent vakils and businessmen and all showed sympathy for her noble work.

The first lot of 100 blankets is being despatched to Gauhati and Nowgong (Assam) on Nov. 19.

Though weak in health Shrimati Amrit Kaur called on a dozen houses yesterday and handbills over her signature have been distributed, requesting Ahmedabad people for immediate supply of the full quota of blankets and stating that she will not leave Ahmedabad unless her demand is fulfilled.

Many prominent vakils and merchants are helping her in collection of blankets.—United Press.

Japanese Army For Socialism?

An official pamphlet issued by the press section of the Japanese War Office caused a sensation throughout Japan, and was noted with interest outside that country, especially in Moscow. It set forth the Army's views on national defense and domestic ecoomic reforms. Gen. Senjuro Hayashi Minister of War, was said to have stated that the pamphlet did not represent the views of the Army as a whole. He admitted, however, that the Army had been studying problems of national defense in a broader sense, which must include economic issues. Gen. T. Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of War, said that the pamphlet represented the views of the whole Army.

The part of the pamphlet which greatly surprized government leaders and politicians, was the advice for economic reform along the lines of State Socialism. A small section of the Japanese people was prosperous without working, the pamphlet declared, while the majority were in distress—"resulting in setting one class of people against another."

Ex-M. L. A's Retort To Hoare

SUCCESS OF CONGRESS MUST OPEN EYES OF AUTHORITIES, SAYS JOGAIAH

(From A Correspondent.)

BERHAMPORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. V. V. Jogaiah an ex-M. L. A. in the course of a statement to the Press on Assembly elections says:

"Assembly elections in this Presidency are now over. The results have been announced in some cases and in others will soon be announced. The various estimates published do not show as Lord Willingdon had hoped that the Congress was dead. The success with an overwhelming majority of Mr. Satyamurti as against Dewan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar, and of Mr. Swami Venkatachallam Chetti against Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetti and the estimated votes secured by Messrs. Giri, Nageswarrao, Ranga and others in the various constituencies show what hold the Congress has on the people of this Presidency.

Sir Samuel Hoare said, "Let dogs bark, the Caravan passes on." To-day, the Congress might well retort "Let dogs bark, the Congress passes on." There can be no more effective answer to the Government than the magnificent victories of Congress in the elections to the Assembly in the face of 'johukums' who tried their utmost to put spokes in the wheels of the Congress car, which has been moving and will move on with a velocity no one can stop.

Let me hope that the success of the Congress will open the eyes of the authorities here and in Great Britain and make them learn the lesson that it is the Congress that represents the people and not those parties that seek the favour of Government for titles and loaves and fishes of office."

"ANDHERI'S RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL"

(From A Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Nov. 17

Polling for Assembly elections goes to show that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will be returned to the Assembly by a thumping majority. Even in a small village like Andheri, and adjoining villages, show strong support for Congress and Congress candidate. It is interesting to note that at Andheri many Christian voters voted solidly for Sjt. Bhulabhai.

There are 300 voters within Andheri, Versova, Ambivli, Marol: Goregaon limits; and out of these 107 recorded their votes out of which 105 voted for Sjt. Bhulabhai.

CELEBRATING KHAN SAHEB'S SUCCESS

Enthusiastic Scenes In Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Nov. 17.

Peshawar City presented a picturesque appearance to-night when enthusiastic scenes were witnessed in celebration of Doctor Khan Sahib's election to the Assembly.

The main streets were tastefully decorated and electrified and processions headed by bands were taken out, a special feature being Pathan folk dances.

Under instructions from the Provincial Election Board, the entire province celebrated Khan Sahib's success.

It will be remembered that Doctor Khan Sahib is prohibited from entering the Province under the Frontier Tranquillity Act.—A. P.

SAMUEL AARON CONGRATULATED

Triumph Of Nationalism Over Communalism

The Nationalist Christian Party, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Samuel Aaron, West Coast, the first Christian elected member of the Legislative Assembly:

"Hearty congratulations on the splendid Congress victory demonstrating the triumph of Nationalism over Communalism."

"Ill-Conceived, Improper & Insulting To India"

Calcutta Commerce Chamber's Memorandum To Central Govt. On Lancashire Attitude

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

"If Lancashire interests desire goodwill to be established between India and Great Britain, surely the method adopted by them of approaching the United Kingdom for bringing pressure upon the Government of India to enter into a trade agreement suited to their interests is ill-conceived, improper and insulting to the public in India. If really the aim of Lancashire interests is to obtain concessions regarding piecegoods in Indian Market, the most appropriate method would have been to approach the commercial bodies interested in the matter in India and establish direct contact with them."

Thus runs the spirited protests embodied in a memorandum submitted to-day by the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, against the representation alleged to have been made recently by the Lancashire deputation to the President of the Board of Trade, Great Britain on the subject of trade agreement with India.

The memorandum concludes by hoping that the Government of India will resent any attempts at interference regarding the tariff matters from outside."—United Press.

ABBAS TYABJEE TO TOUR GUJARAT

MEHSANA, Nov. 17.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee will begin tour of districts, starting from Baroda on November 23.

Dr. Sumant Mehta is in charge of all tour arrangements.—United Press.

Hyderabad Central Market

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 16.

The New Central Market, the construction of which is nearing completion is to be opened shortly by H. E. H. the Nizam. Elaborate arrangements are being made to make the function a success.

RAMPUR NAWAB'S BIRTHDAY

Municipality To Present Address

RAMPUR STATE, Nov. 17.

Celebrations in connection with the birthday of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur commenced to-day. The bazars, and buildings public and private were tastefully decorated. Prominent persons from British India have also arrived here to participate in the celebrations. Preparations are being made for illumination of the city.

The Municipal Board will present an address to the Nawab tomorrow morning and there will be a garden party in the evening to which leading citizens and officials have been invited.—A. P.

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